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McDowell - Refutation of Himself - 1836



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**JOHN R. McDOWALL'S**  
REFUTATION  
OF  
**HIMSELF!!**

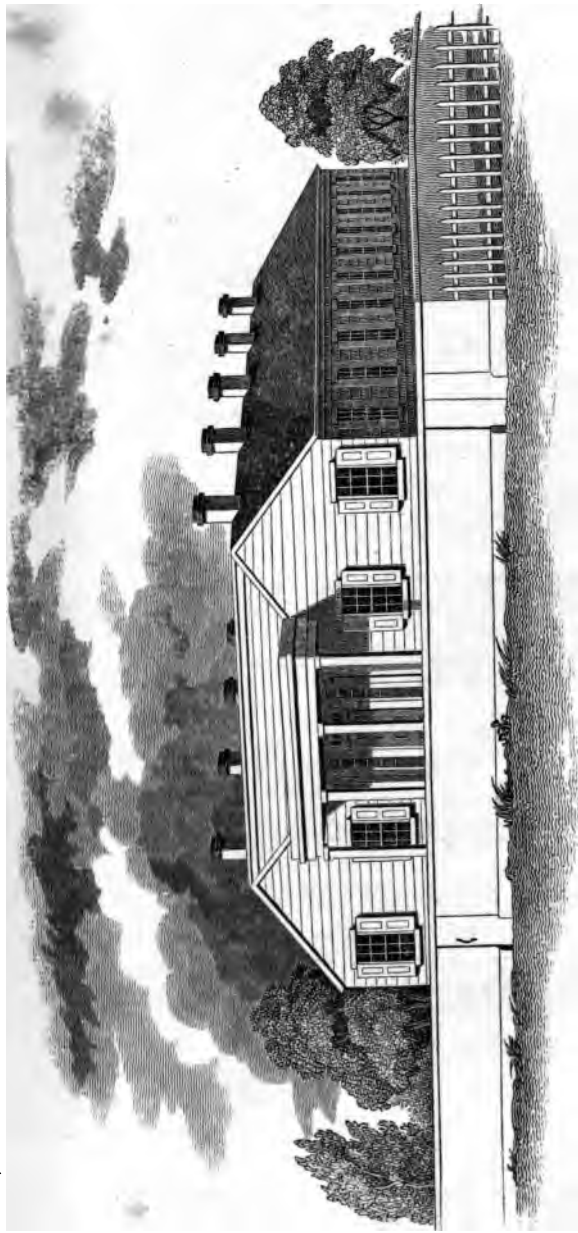
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The Chairman of the Committee of 1833, takes great pleasure in inserting the following *Certificate* of more than *Forty Clergymen* of the City of New-York, and would remark that about *Thirty* of the following names have been added since the publication of Mr. McDowall's "Defence."

#### CERTIFICATE.

WE, the subscribers, being acquainted with the views and objects of the NEW-YORK FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and the high moral standing of the LADIES who manage its concerns, are happy to express our interest in the cause they have undertaken, and to commend it to the confidence and efficient patronage of the friends of Religion and Morality in the City and Country—*New-York, 1836.*

JAMES MILNOR,	-	Rector of St. George's Church.
GARDNER SPRING,	-	Pastor of the Brick Church.
J. M. MATHEWS,	-	Pastor of the South Dutch Church.
J. WOODBRIDGE,	-	Late Pastor of the Bowery Church.
J. F. SCHROEDER,	-	Pastor of St. Paul's Chapel.
T. LYELL,	-	Rector of Christ Church.
A. SMEDES,	-	Assistant Rector of Christ Church.
THOS. McAULEY,	-	Pastor of Murray street Church.
HENRY WHITE,	-	Pastor of Allen street Church.
M. EASTBURN,	-	Rector of Ascension Church.
T. H. SKINNER,	-	Pastor of Mercer street Church.
S. H. CONE,	-	Pastor of the Baptist Church, Oliver st.
C. G. SOMMERS,	-	Pastor of the South Baptist Church.
E. GRISWOLD,	-	Minister of the Methodist Church John st.
A. PETERS,	-	Cor. Sec. American Home Miss. Society.
E. F. HATFIELD,	-	Pastor of the 7th Presbyterian Church.
CYRUS MASON,	-	Late Pastor of the Cedar street Church.
E. W. BALDWIN,	-	Late Pastor of the 7th Presbyterian Church.
I. MIDDLETON,	-	Pastor of the East Baptist Church.
JOHN KNOX,	-	Pastor of the Middle Dutch Church.
JOHN C. BRIGHAM,	-	Cor. Sec. American Bible Society.
C. V. KELLY,	-	Rector of St. Bartholemew's Church.
S. H. COX,	-	Late Pastor of the Laight street Church.
THOMAS MASON,	-	Minister of the Methodist Epis. Church.
THOS. DEWITT,	-	Pastor of Middle Dutch Church.
H. A. ROWLAND,	-	Pastor of Pearl street Church.
F. S. MINES,	-	Pastor of the Laight street Church.
J. M. KREBS,	-	Pastor of Rutgers street Church.
WILLIAM ADAMS,	-	Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church.
D. A. DOWNER,	-	Pastor of Carmine street Church.
ROBERT SEENEY,	-	Minister of the Methodist Epis. Church.
HUGH SMITH,	-	Rector of St. Peter's Church.
JOHN KENNADAY,	-	Minister of the Methodist Epis. Church.
J. H. BROUNER,	-	Pastor of the North Baptist Church.
W. WILLIAMS,	-	Pastor of the Amity street Baptist Church.
N. E. JOHNSON,	-	Pastor of the 3d Free Church.
H. G. LUDLOW,	-	Pastor of the Spring street Church.
W. G. MILLER,	-	Pastor of the Allen street Baptist Church.
A. MACLAY,	-	Pastor of the Mulberry st. Baptist Church.
L. B. BAYARD,	-	Rector of St. Clement's Church.
A. D. SMITH,	-	Pastor of the Brainerd Church.
WILLIAM PATTON,	-	Cor. Sec. Presbyterian Branch, Am. Ed. S.
WM. A. HALLOCK,	-	Cor. Sec. Am. Tract Society.



**BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, (YORKVILLE,) NEW-YORK CITY,**  
**UNDER THE CHARGE AND DIRECTION OF THE**  
**NEW-YORK FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

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# **C H A R G E S**

PREFERRED AGAINST THE

**NEW-YORK FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,**

AND THE

**AUDITING COMMITTEE,**

In 1835 and 1836,

**BY J. R. MCDOWALL,**

IN THE

SUN AND TRANSCRIPT,

**ANSWERED AND REFUTED**

**BY HIMSELF !!**

**IN HIS OWN JOURNAL!!!**

**In the Year 1833.**

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"IT IS MY DUTY to be so clear in my statements, that those who read them, cannot only, not misunderstand, but clearly understand what I mean."—Vide McDowall's Journal, Vol. 2, No. 1, page 1st.

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NEW-YORK:

PRINTED BY OSBORN & BUCKINGHAM,  
88 William-street.

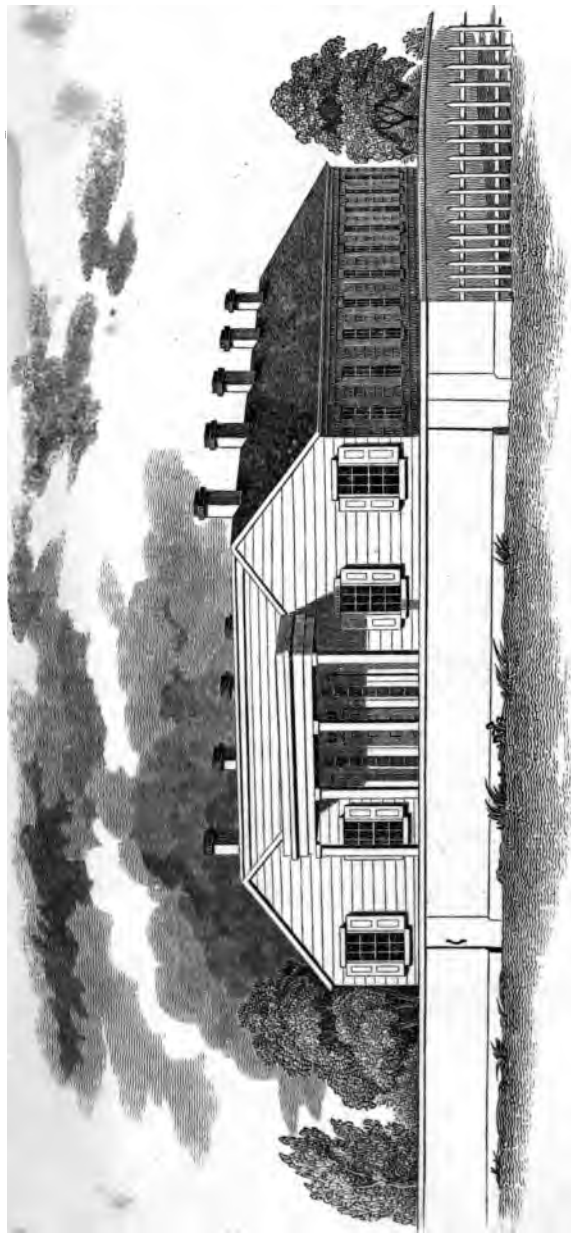
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1836.



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**BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, (YORKVILLE,) NEW-YORK CITY,**

UNDER THE CHARGE AND DIRECTION OF THE

**NEW-YORK TEMPERANCE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**

penny papers of this city, and elsewhere. Injurious reports have by these means been widely extended, and amount, in the opinion of your committee, to Common Fame against the Rev. J. R. McDowall, and call for the investigation of this Presbytery.

This report being accepted, it was resolved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and tabling the charges of Common Fame against the said McDowall, according to the 41st section of the general rules; and Messrs. Ebenezer Mason and H. G. Ludlow were appointed said committee.

This committee, called the Committee of Prosecution, on the 10th of March presented their charges and specifications published below, which, with a list of witnesses, were put into Mr. McDowall's hands. He claimed the period of ten days allowed him by the constitution to prepare for trial, and was cited to appear on the 21st of March. He also asked the assistance of a Mr. Brown as counsel to aid him in the management of his defence. This point, however, was settled by the constitution of the church, which gives the accused the privilege of obtaining the assistance of any member of the judicatory, but expressly forbids the introduction of any other person to act as counsel. This express provision Mr. McDowall appears to have overlooked or disregarded, for he subsequently renewed his application for Mr. Brown.

On the 21st, when the court was opened, the charges were read, and upon being asked for his reply of guilty or not guilty to the charges preferred against him, Mr. McDowall handed in a paper questioning the capability of Presbytery, by reason of interest or prejudice, to try impartially his case—and desired it might be put on file. There was an unwillingness manifested by him to enter any plea, until assured by the Moderator, that his answer could not bar him his right of appeal to any subsequent proceedings in his case. On receiving this assurance, he presented the plea "not guilty," which was entered.

When the court was opened the following day, Mr. McDowall gave notice of his intention to appeal against the decision of the Presbytery to proceed in his case, and the reason of his appeal. The paper which contained these, being addressed to Moderator of Synod, was ordered to be put upon file. Application was now made by him and granted for a commission of Presbytery to take testimony at a distance. Mr. McDowall acknowledged that he was the author of the papers published over his own signature, and entitled "McDowall's Defence." The trial then proceeded. The first charge was read; and evidence under it also read.

On the opening of the Presbytery the next day, (the 23d,) Mr. McDowall asked a suspension of the trial for eight weeks, that he

might obtain witnesses and prepare for trial, and said, that unless he had this request granted, he could not, and would not stand trial, and that the Presbytery would find it would take them almost an eternity to get through the business, if they ever did; and that he would contest each step of the way, and stand upon his rights. In reply, the Presbytery said they would consider his request, for time to obtain testimony, as each specification came up in its order.\* The Presbytery saw no reason why they should not proceed in taking the testimony of witnesses present, and thus expediting the business as far as possible. Such a course could not in the least prejudice Mr. McDowall's case. To this decision, he took his appeal, abruptly left the house, and never returned to the Presbytery. His design not to return, at first was not known; but, upon its suggestion, a committee was appointed to ascertain whether he intended to return or not. That committee, at the next meeting, reported that Mr. McDowall refused to answer the inquiry of Presbytery, either in the negative or in the affirmative, as he had not yet made up his mind what course he should pursue. This conduct, though reprehensible, the Presbytery refused to consider contumacious; inasmuch as Mr. McDowall had not yet intimated his determination to show any disrespect, or suffer his cause to go against him by default. And when informed, at the next meeting, that Mr. McDowall had left the city, to preserve his interest as far as possible from being prejudiced by the course he pursued, they prevailed upon two of their body to arrange his defence during his absence. It is asserted and confidently believed, that this committee (Messrs. Barrows and Lewis,) acted in all good conscience and fidelity in his case, and that Mr. McDowall's interest suffered no detriment in their hands. The trial then proceeded in the examination of witnesses and in the reading of documentary evidence.

The Committee of Prosecution, in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. McDowall, were induced to drop the 6th specification of the 2d charge, and the 5th of the 3d charge, relating to Mr. Charles Starr alone, as Mr. Starr is absent from the country; and there was no way of getting evidence of any kind when Mr. McDowall himself refused to go on with his trial. The 2d specification of the 3d charge appeared sufficiently covered by the others which remained.

In the history of the Presbytery's proceedings, it is evident that every method was resorted to by Mr. McDowall to quash all proceedings, even to taking up the subject at all, and that the Presbytery

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\* It should have been added in the Observer—"and assured him that whatever time might be required, the trial should by no means be hastened to his disadvantage."

exhibited an indulgence more praiseworthy than required or convenient, for even after a committee of defence had his case in hand, they sent another committee to seek his return, to which application he gave a disrespectful answer.

The following are the Charges and Specifications in the case of Mr. McDowall, with the vote on each.

### CHARGES.

#### **Charge I.—Common Fame charges the Rev. John B. McDowall with unchristian and unministerial conduct.**

Specification 1.—In circulating through the public newspapers charges highly injurious to the Christian character of the members of the Female Benevolent Society of the city of New-York, and Charles Starr and John Wheelwright, of said city, contrary to the rules laid down by our Saviour in the 18th chapter of Matthew, the requisitions of our Book of Discipline, and his ordination vows.—See McDowall's Defence, published in sundry papers.

This specification was unanimously sustained.

Specification 2.—In the spirit which he has exhibited in defending himself in said papers against certain charges which he alleges to have been made against him by said Female Benevolent Society, and said Starr and Wheelwright.—See McDowall's Defence and Journal.

This specification was unanimously sustained.

Specification 3.—In dishonestly altering his Journal in regard to the disposition of moneys to be sent to him, and his acquiescence in the decisions of the committee who audited his accounts.—See McDowall's Journal, Old Edition, Jan. 1833, p. 7, col. 3, compared with New Edition of 1835.—See also McDowall's Journal Extra of Nov. 1835, p. 102, col. 3, New Edition, compared with the edition of 1833, col. 2.

This specification was not sustained.—The yeas were, Messrs. Mines, White, and Skinner. The noes, Messrs. Clark, Smith, Downer, Erskine Mason, and Johnson, ministers; and McArthur, elder. *Non liquet*, Messrs. Porter, Slocum, Adams, Owen, and Hall.

#### **Charge II.—Common Fame charges the Rev. John B. McDowall with intentional misrepresentation.**

Specification 1.—In pretending that the charges of inhumanity to one Mahala Lake, of defrauding the Female Benevolent Society of money, and the Moral Reform Society of N. Y. of clothing, and of doing other scandalous things too bad to name, which appeared in the "Long-Island Farmer" of July 29, 1835, originated with, and were propagated by, the N. York Female Benevolent Society.—See McDowall's Defence.—See also the Light, No. 11.

This specification was sustained. A. D. Smith *non liquet*.

Specification 2.—In denying that he was the authorized and accountable agent of the Female Benevolent Society, or any other Association for the Magdalen cause.—See McDowall's Journal of Dec. 1834, p. 2; also McDowall's Defence, No. 1.

This specification was sustained; Messrs. Johnson and Clark, ministers, and McArthur, elder, voting in the negative; and Messrs. Smith and Downer *non liquet*.

Specification 3.—In asserting that the Female Benevolent Society claimed, and actually received from him a larger amount of money than they ever did.—See Defence, No. 2, No. 6. Journal, vol. 2. of Dec. 1834, p. 96, col. 2; p. 94, col. 4.

This specification was sustained; Mr. Johnson voting in the negative, and Messrs. Clark, Skinner, and Smith, ministers, and McArthur, elder, *non liquet*.

## SECOND INTERROGATORY.

Was J. R. McDowall, in the year 1833, an accountable and hired Agent of the New-York Female Benevolent Society? And if yea, Did he receive actual compensation for his services as such Agent? If not such Agent, did Mr. McDowall ever give the public any reason to suppose that he was such Agent? Or has Mr. McDowall in his Journal or elsewhere ever said or done any thing from which it might *reasonably be inferred* by the friends of "*the cause*," that his connection with that Society was *such a connection*, as to constitute him a sufficiently authorized agent to RECEIVE donations for that Society! Mr. McDowall gives the following satisfactory and conclusive answers!!


In McDowall's Journal, No. 1, dated January, 1833, on page 4th, Mr. McDowall, in a *public letter, dated October, 1832, and addressed by him* to "Pious and Benevolent Ladies, in the city and state of New-York, in the United States, in the British Provinces in North America," &c. alluding to a letter which he received on the 14th of March, 1832, from a Lady in Warren-street (now the first Directress of the N. Y. F. B. S.) states as follows, that—

"The lady" (alluded to) "aided by her pastor, succeeded in organizing a Society of Benevolent Ladies in the Laight-street Church, *to aid me*. In May, a similar Society was organized in the Spring-street Church, and in July, another in the Carmine-street Church.

"If THESE LADIES had done nothing, there would this day be *no door in the city open* for the reception of poor wanderers."

In McDowall's Journal, No. 1, dated January, 1833, page 7th, we find, under a list of officers of the New-York Female Benevolent Society, the following notices:

"The donations of individuals, and the funds of auxiliary societies for the reformation of poor wandering women, ought to be sent to the Treasurer, or to either of the other officers named above."

 \* "Money sent to me FOR THE CAUSE will be handed to the Treasurer of the N. Y. F. B. S."—(Vide page 17th, post.)

\* "Money sent for *my use* will be applied as circumstances require."

\* "Money sent for the *Journal* will be applied in the way the giver mentions in his letter."

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\* The three important paragraphs, marked with a \* are here inserted as found in Mr. McDowall's Journal No. 1, as it was originally issued in January, 1833—on the last page of which it was then announced, that "editions of this number (No. 1) may be repeatedly published as it is STEREO-

*“ Proposition.—If any benevolent individual or individuals will undertake to sustain this paper for one year, on a scale commensurate with its design, and to pay into the Treasury of the New-York Female Benevolent Society all the profits arising from the subscribers for, and purchasers of, and donors to it, I will charge nothing for my services as its editor for the year 1833.”*

In McDowall's Journal, No. 5, dated May, 1833, page 1st, we find the following notices:

*“ By whom is your money to be expended? By the New-York Female Benevolent Society? or by me, operating in connection with that Society, and under the inspection of the Auditing Committee?”*

*“ Money to erect an Asylum, or to reclaim its inmates, should be sent to either of the following ladies.” (Here are inserted the names of the officers of the Female Benevolent Society.) “ If sent to me, it will be handed to them.”*

In McDowall's Journal No. 7, July, 1833, page 2d, in a letter to the “editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register,” in reply to some inquiries made by that editor touching and referring to the N. Y. Female Benevolent Society, Mr. McDowall, alluding to his Journal, says—

*“ My services as its editor are gratuitous for the year 1833, the profits, if there be any, will be devoted to the cause.”*

In McDowall's Journal, No. 6, dated June, 1833, page 7th, we find the following passage in an extract from the minutes of the General Assembly, certified by Ezra Stiles Ely, stated Clerk:

*“ The foregoing communication” (from the first Directress and Secretary of the New-York Female Benevolent Society) “ having been read, a request was made that the Rev. John R. McDowall, the Agent of said Society, be permitted to address the Assembly in behalf of the Society. Resolved, that this request be granted. Mr. McDowall was then heard. After which it was Resolved, That the General Assembly highly approve of the memorial presented by the Female Benevolent Society of New-York.”*

In McDowall's Journal Extra, under date Nov. 18th, 1833, page 6th, we find the following, being a part of an editorial article:

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TYPED!” But in the third STEREOTYPE edition of this same Journal No. 1, as issued in 1835, the three paragraphs as above marked with a \* are OMITTED!!—and instead thereof, the following is substituted—“Money sent to me FOR THE CAUSE will be used to effect the design of the JOURNAL, as stated on the first page of this number.”—O can Mr. McDowall explain? Will he?

✂ "THIS LADIES' SOCIETY, (meaning the N. Y. F. B. S.) by a vote passed in February, 1833, ELECTED ME AS ITS AGENT, AT A SALARY of \$600, which in the final settlement ARE ALLOWED TO ME out of the moneys I received and acknowledged in the accounts published in this Extra."\*

In McDowall's Journal, No. 7, dated July, 1833, on page 7th, are the following communications to the public:

"By the subjoined Circular of the New-York Female Benevolent Society, it will be seen that the inmates of my family are, by mutual consent, to be placed under its sole care, and that ✂ I HAVE RESIGNED MY AGENCY FOR THAT SOCIETY IN ORDER to devote my attention and time to the publication of the Journal, and to the means of preventing vice and crime.

"That the New-York Female Benevolent Society may not be censured on account of the Journal, it is proper to state that the Journal is not and never has been published by the Society—that it was *projected* before the Society was formed, and is published entirely on my own responsibility.

"The New-York Female Benevolent Society do well in proposing to erect an Asylum as soon as the funds for that purpose can be raised. Some gentlemen have intimated that they would individually give several hundred dollars to the Society when it commenced building. If all persons and Societies friendly to this object would immediately pledge a given sum to be paid, in three or six months, to the Society for the purpose of procuring an Asylum, the Ladies would be encouraged to proceed. But if an Asylum cannot be erected, many persons will abandon the effort to reform."

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(Circular referred to.)

["By order of the Board of the New-York Female Benevolent Society."]

✂ "The Rev. Mr. McDowall having RESIGNED THE IMMEDIATE AGENCY of the New-York Female Benevolent Society with the view of devoting himself more exclusively to the publication of "McDowall's Journal," the Society gives notice that the present temporary Female Asylum is under the care of competent matrons, &c. &c. &c.

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### THIRD INTERROGATORY.

Was a Committee of five appointed in May, 1833, to inspect and audit the accounts of J. R. McDowall, and appropriate funds in or which *might* be placed in his hands? If yea, Was this Committee ap-

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\* Constitution in 1833 of the N. Y. F. B. S., Art. II. "The object of this Society shall be the Promotion of Moral Purity, &c. by contributing to the support of a competent and respectable AGENT, who shall be an authorized MINISTER, &c."—Vide McDowall's Journal, Vol. ii. No. 12. p. 90, 2d column.



pointed at the request of the *donors* to the cause or of Mr. McDowall? Who constituted said Committee? What were the powers of said Committee? By whom delegated? Did the Committee act *as a Committee* under their appointment? If yea, Did they make a Report? If yea, Did Mr. McDowall approve of and ratify the same! Let Mr. McDowall answer!

In McDowall's Journal, No. 5, dated May, 1833, on the 1st page is the following:

*"Meeting for Moral Reform."*

"Wednesday, May 8th, 1833."

"A Meeting was held at the Office of the Rev. J. R. McDowall, for consultation respecting measures for the further promotion of Moral Reform. John Wheelwright, Esq., of New-York, was called to the Chair, and the Rev. T. T. Waterman, of Providence, R. I., appointed Secretary. Statements were made by the Rev. Mr. McDowall showing an increasing interest in the cause of Moral Reform, after which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted—

"*Resolved*—That in compliance with the request of Mr. McDowall, and in order to *relieve him* from the burden of receiving and acknowledging donations, upon HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY, a Committee be appointed in connection with him to *RECEIVE, acknowledge and appropriate according to the wish of the donors* ANY contributions which may be made.

"*Resolved*—That this Committee consist of Messrs. John Wheelwright, Charles Starr, J. Taylor, T. R. Green, and Dr. Phelps, of New-York, and that they be *empowered to fill all vacancies occurring in their number*.

"*Resolved*—That this Committee be *empowered* to call a general meeting during the anniversary week in this city in 1834, and at such other times as they see fit, and to make SUCH OTHER ARRANGEMENTS as *they deem proper for the furtherance of the cause*.

In same Journal, on same page, are the following editorial articles under date of May, 1833:

"*Money*—At a meeting held at my office on the 8th of May, 1833, a Committee, *at my request*, was appointed to audit my accounts and certify to the public, that I do expend according to the donors wishes, the money placed at my disposal. There is therefore a body of *highly respectable gentlemen empowered* to inspect my accounts, and to expose me if I presume to misapply public funds. And my prayer is that *they may not shrink from the discharge of their duty*."

"*Money*—For what do you give it? to build an Asylum—to reform profligate females—to support Agents—to promote the general cause—

to circulate information—to sustain the Journal—or for what do you give it?"

"*By whom* is your money to be expended? By the New-York Female Benevolent Society? or by me operating in connection with that Society and under the inspection of the Auditing Committee?"

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"I had a burden and responsibility too heavy for me to bear in May, 1833. I desired a shield, and asked my friends, donors of money intrusted to my disposal, to give me a Committee to share with me in the DISPOSAL of future receipts, and of a few sums of money THEN ON HAND for the reformation of profligate females. They appointed me a committee, and then subscribed funds to procure an *assistant Agent* to me, and paid a part of that subscription on the spot."—Vide McDowall's Journal, vol. 2d, No. 12, page 3d."

*Note*—The Committee presented their account current as made and determined by them to Mr. McDowall, on the 13th August, 1833—the balance being struck as of the 6th of August. Mr. McDowall soon after left and went into the country. In the mean time, and after his return, some errors were discovered and corrected—and the account was afterwards finally liquidated and finally settled as Mr. McDowall will by and by testify.

In McDowall's Journal, No. 9, dated SEPTEMBER, 1833, on page 8, are the following editorial paragraphs:

✍ "The Report of the Auditing Committee, the subscribers may expect in a few days. I APPROVE that the funds transferred from me to the New-York Female Benevolent Society, by the decision of the Committee, should be at the disposal of that Society.

"The New-York Female Benevolent Society was formed Dec. 27, 1832. August 14th, 1833, it received, under matrons, the females then in my family.

"The result of my operations, if successful, will be favorable to that Society, which has for its future prosperity and triumphant success, my most ardent desires and fervent prayers."

"The Journal was commenced without money to keep it in being—without an office—without a subscriber—without a Society or a person pledged to sustain it—without Agents—was circulated gratuitously—has sustained severe losses—and been a principal means of placing about three thousand dollars in the treasury of the New-York Female Benevolent Society—shall the Journal be sustained?"

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On the 18th day of November, 1833, two sheets were issued by Mr. McDowall, one entitled "McDowall's Journal, No. 10, dated October, 1833,"—the other "McDowall's Journal Extra," dated November 18th

1833. In the *Extra Journal* we find the full Report of the Committee appointed in May, 1833, with all the schedules, &c. We copy the entire Report with the account current, (omitting schedules, as they are very lengthy,) together with Mr. McDowall's remarks and comments on the same, made when all the matters embraced in the accounts, &c. were fresh in his recollection, and fully understood and known and acknowledged by him.

" THE JOURNAL.

" *New-York, Monday, November 18, 1833.*

" REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

" The undersigned, appointed a Committee to investigate the accounts of the Rev. John R. McDowall, and see that the moneys were appropriated agreeably to the wishes of the donors, have, in connection with that gentleman, performed the duty assigned them, to 6th August last, and in addition to \$600 06 before paid, have appropriated \$1943 43 to the N. Y. F. B. S. which sum has been paid to that Society, and on a review some errors have been discovered, the balance of which is \$3 10 and the same has been paid to Rev. Mr. McDowall, *and thus the accounts to the above date are finally settled in a manner* MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY.

" As Mr. McDowall has resigned his chaplaincy, and the public have been notified that future donations for the gratuitous circulation of his Journal should be sent to him, and those designed to build an Asylum and to rescue and help to support the unhappy wanderers, should be sent to the officers of the New-York Female Benevolent Society, or to John P. Haven, 148 Nassau-street, the Committee consider their future services unnecessary, especially as Mr. McDowall will publish monthly in the Journal his receipts, and the manner of their appropriation; therefore they now resign.

" The N. Y. F. B. S. will also inform the public of their receipts and disbursements.

" The Committee commend this enterprise to the continued sympathies, prayers and alms of the benevolent, and would have them realize that the institution establishing in this city, is one of universal interest, as its inmates come from every part of the world."

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, }  
CHARLES STARR, } Committee.  
JAMES L. PHELPS, }

✂ " The Committee appointed consisted of five, but two declined serving, on being notified of their appointment."

✂ " I APPROVE that for the promotion of the cause, the N. Y. F. B. S. should dispose of the funds transferred to it from me, by the recent settlement with the Committee.

J. R. McDOWALL."

## ACCOUNT CURRENT.

"New-York, Aug. 6th, 1833."

"Rev. J. R. McDowall in Account Current with sundry persons and Associations."

## DEBTOR.

"For amount received from sundry persons and associations, from April, 1832, to August, 1833, as per schedule, No. 1,		\$999 09
For amount of Schedule A, from Jan. 2d to May 7th, 1833,		1430 36
For amount of Schedule B, from May 8th to June 28th,		\$503 61
Add for error in footing 2d column,		20 00
		<hr/> 523 61
Deduct error in carrying out, May 11th,	\$10 00	
Jan. 24, deduct Mrs. Bartell's subscription to Journal,	5 00 15 00	508 61
For amount of Schedule C, from July 1st to Aug. 6th,		585 04
For amount found in Journal No. 1, folio 8, Schedule No. 5,		10 00
Amount of Schedule No. 6,		129 25
A part of Boudinot fund not credited in his day book,		50 00
Amount paid him by F. B. S. of Laight-street Church,	\$232 77	
Less sundry furniture, carpeting, clothing, &c. }	41 12	} Schedule, No. 7. 191 65
Amount of Schedule No. 8,	\$489 04	
Less sundry clothing, books, &c.	62 31	426 73
Amount of Schedule No. 9,		23 00
		<hr/> \$4,353 73

1833.

## CREDIT.

May, 1. By AMOUNT DUE HIM FOR ONE YEAR'S SALARY,	\$600 00
Aug. 1. By 15 months Do. Mrs. McDowall, as matron,	125 00
By donations left at Mr. McDowall's disposal, and marked with * in Schedule A, B and C,	628 61
By amount paid over to N. Y. F. B. S., at sundry times,	600 06
By amount of sundry sums, presented to Mrs. McDowall, and included among the debits,	10 50
By sundry postages,	50 00
By sundry printing for Societies, &c.	31 35
By board of females 66 weeks, from May 1st, 1832, to Aug. 6th, 1833, average \$4 per week, at \$1 each,	264 00
By expenses to Philadelphia, on a mission to General Assembly,	14 28

By error in entering Josiah Chapin's donation twice on the debit side,	20 00
Less this sum, supposed to have been collected at the meeting in Chatham-street Chapel,	3 00 17 00
By error in Miss Wallace's remittance, see Schedule No. 6,	32 00
By amount paid half quarter's rent, Aug. 1st, 1833,	37 50
By balance paid over to the Committee.	1943 43
	<hr/>
	\$4,353 73

Errors excepted.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT,  
JAMES L. PHELPS,  
CHARLES STARR."

New-York, Aug. 13, 1833.

"THE OBJECT OF ISSUING THIS EXTRA, is to publish the result of the *recent arrangement* and FINAL SETTLEMENT of my accounts from the 1st of April, 1832, to the 6th of August, 1833. SEVEN THOUSAND copies of it are struck off, and each subscriber is furnished with it in connection with the October number, and on the same sheet of paper, to secure its certain conveyance to the persons it is designed to reach. At first I intended to publish the accounts by themselves, separate from letters, and was influenced to alter that plan, from an apprehension, that so small a piece of paper, covered with figures and dates, might be easily lost. A republication of any part of these accounts is, therefore, unnecessary.

"About the first of August, or the last of July, schedules of part of my receipts, &c., my letters, published Journals, cash book and vouchers, being placed in the possession of the Committee, they made out my accounts and presented them AT A MEETING SUBSEQUENTLY CALLED for the purpose. *The accounts presented a balance of \$1943 43, against me in favour of the New-York Female Benevolent Society.* My health not being good, and not being able then accurately to investigate, in a *Committee meeting* on an afternoon, accounts, complicated, and of one year, four months and six days' standing, involving settlements not made with existing Societies, and being satisfied that the Committee understood accounts, and would cheerfully rectify any errors that might be discovered, I paid the balance \$1943 43 by a note for money I had previously placed in the hands of one of the Committee, and a check on the Greenwich Savings' Bank for the remainder, and shortly after went into the country for the benefit of my health.

✍ "Since my return, the accounts, books and letters HAVE BEEN MORE RIGIDLY INVESTIGATED, and some omissions and errors discovered and corrected. Any error still existing in any part of the appropriations to the wrong object, the Committee will readily rectify when notice is given to it, and the alteration is requested by the donor. ✍ IT IS MY DESIRE that if any funds originally intended by the donors for the circulation of the Journal, have been assigned by this settlement to the N. Y. F. B. S. *tha*

*they may now be left at the disposal of that Society* ; 1st, because the use of the money in the publication and circulation of the Journal has redeemed itself ; 2ndly, because a continuance of the present public patronage of the Journal will amply sustain it ; and 3rdly, because a LARGE PORTION of the funds were given either to sustain the Journal or the expenses of the family I had, as the one or the other object might the most need the funds, and as the N. Y. F. B. S. now has the family entirely and separately to support, and I am wholly freed from any expenses it may incur. These reasons will doubtless satisfy every well-wisher, either to the prosperity of the Journal, or the salvation of the souls the Society seeks to save. *The funds remaining where they are, will animate the ladies to persevere in their self-denying labours, and probably be a means of establishing an infant institution that has to struggle with difficulties no one can appreciate who has not been long employed in attempts to rescue the fallen from present and future miseries. The Society has claims of no ordinary weight on the public at large. About four fifths of the wretched women it seeks to reform, are natives, not of the city, but of different parts of the world. And although the evil is in the midst of us, and there is here a superfluity of wealth more than sufficient to meet all the Society's wants, the country cannot be indifferent to the perishing situation of thousands of country females here yearly led as calves to the butcher's slaughter-house. The degradation of country women in New-York, calls for a remedy from the country. And in this light of the subject, the Ladies composing the N. Y. F. B. S. send abroad throughout the land to their sisters every where, the humble petition, will you come over and help us to build an Asylum in which we may take your daughters and educate and reform them ?*

"As to the several sums of money contained in the schedules A, B, and C, it will be seen by the Journals of past months, and the Committee's notes respecting them, that they were by me applied, on their receipt, to the publication and circulation of the Journal as a tract, except the portion reserved in the bank as stated in the first page of the fifth Number of the Journal. The confusion of dates to which the Committee alludes in its notes on Schedule No. 1, arose from the fact that I received so *LITTLE MONEY IN THE YEAR 1832, AS NOT TO JUSTIFY ME IN PURCHASING A PROPER CASH BOOK*, and therefore the donations were without sufficient regularity entered on the blank page of a book, which subsequently became my Cash Book, though designed for another purpose.

"My judgment, and the judgment of the Committee, respecting the intention of the donors of these funds, as the Committee's comments show, are at variance, but the Journal being now established till the end of December of the present year, *THE BALANCE, \$1943 43 IS CHEERFULLY\**

\*The report of the Committee, the account current and Mr. McDowall's comments, are printed in this pamphlet as found in a copy of the "Extra Journal," as issued in November, 1833.

¶ But in the third edition of volumes 1 and 2 of McDowall's Journal, as issued in 1835, we notice that the word "CHEERFULLY" as above inserted is OMITTED!! Will Mr. McDowall explain? Will he inform us whether his Journal is not stereotyped!!

We never supposed that *fixed metallic plates (stereotype plates) omitted words!!*

paid over to the Committee, and as my living is identified with the support of the Journal, and as a continuance of its present public patronage for another year, will secure its establishment for the year 1834, on a basis as solid as that of almost any other paper issued from the press in this city.

"The entries in Schedules No. 6, are errors corrected in the *supplement*.

"Some discrepancy is discovered in Schedule No. 8, but it is not very material. Irregularity pervaded the Society's early proceedings, and for the same reason that my operations are chargeable with a like defect.

✍ "It will be observed that for one year a salary of \$600 is allowed me, and \$125 to Mrs. McDowall for 15 months, and \$264 for 66 weeks board of four females, and \$31 35, for sundry printing.

"As to the \$600 allowed to me, it is remarked that this allowance was not made on the ground that I was employed and commissioned, Agent-like, to promote the definite and exclusive objects of a society, or its plan of operations, but in consequence of a resolution PASSED OCT. 15TH, 1832, (or near that time) to the following import, "That the Rev. J. R. McDowall, be recognised as a religious instructor of Magdalens in this city, at a salary of \$600 a year, commencing May 1st, 1832, by a gentlemen's Society formed in the spring of 1832, to build an Asylum in New-York,—a Society which, for commendable motives, judged that it was expedient for it not to act, but to give place to a LADIES' SOCIETY SUBSEQUENTLY FORMED, Dec. 27th, 1832, on a plan similar to its own, and for the same purpose.

✍ "This Ladies' Society, by a vote passed in February, 1833, elected me as its Agent, at a salary of \$600, which in the final settlement are allowed to me out of the moneys I received and acknowledged in the accounts published in this *Extra*.\*

"Mrs. McDowall was appointed a matron by no Society in this city during the 15 months alluded to, nor did she intend that her family services rendered to the unfortunate under her care, should be regarded in any other light than as a free-will offering to the cause of benevolence. She declines receiving the \$125, and they are paid to one of the Committee, to be applied by the N. Y. F. B. S. towards the erection of an Asylum, the commendable object the Society is sedulously seeking to effect.

"For boarding the females, \$1 per week was allowed, because I offered the public in my letter to board them for that sum, provided funds were furnished me with which to do it. After the first day of May, 1833, I make no charge for board, as the profits of their labour compensated for it. Therefore, 14 weeks board is deducted, and the allowance by the Committee of \$56 for the same is handed to the N. Y. F. B. S.

"The \$31 35 allowed me for sundry printing for Societies, &c. exceeds my expenditures in printing for Societies, \$20 85, and this sum is also handed to the N. Y. F. B. S."

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\* Vide Art. 2d of the Constitution of N. Y. F. B. S. in note at the foot of page 6th.

## REMARKS

*Explanatory of the Foregoing.*

## "ACCOUNT CURRENT."

To one familiar with the mode of making up and rendering an account current, no explanation of the account before us is required. But as all who may read this *expose* may not have been trained in a counting room; and especially in view of some *extraordinary statements* recently made in reference to this account current, a word of explanation may not only be appropriate, but is perhaps demanded.

We have omitted the "schedules" referred to in the account for the reason already intimated. These schedules, as published in McDowall's Journal, are nine in number, and are described thus—"No. 1, A or No. 2, B or No. 3, C or No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, and No. 9."\* It may be pertinent here to remark, also, that the account current in all cases, as well as in this, embodies the *result* of each schedule. A schedule is merely an inventory or classification of the *items* of an account. It is a matter of convenience oftentimes to arrange the different classes of items contained in a long account in separate schedules, and thus exhibit the amount of *each* class. It is apparent then that, if the total receipts of Mr. McDowall, amounting to \$4353 73, were entered in the account current as *one* debit or charge of \$4353 73, and referring to one schedule or to none, the result would be the same, as if there were *nine* debits (each referring to and representing the amount of a separate schedule) and in all amounting to the sum total of \$4353 73; therefore, assuming merely that each schedule is correctly *added*, (which in this case is not questioned,) the account current embodies not only the result of the settlement between Mr. McDowall and the Committee, but will disclose precisely the disposition made of the *whole sum debited*.

It is evident therefore that we have the whole settlement—its terms—its principles—its results—in this simple account current. Let us examine it:

By inspecting this account as published, it will be perceived that the Committee for the *purpose merely* of accounting for *all* the funds in the hands of Mr. McDowall, and for the disposition made of the same, (either by *him personally* or by them,) debit or charge to him, his total receipts from Associations, or from individuals, from April, 1832, to August, 1833.

Amounting in all to the sum of

\$4353 73

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\*We regret that the great length of the Schedules forbid an insertion in this *expose*. Mr. McDowall can however furnish stereotype copies of the Extra Journal containing the Schedules of his accounts. We presume the reader can therefore easily refer to that Journal.



How do the Committee arrive at this sum?

The amount first debited or charged is \$999 09, and comprises sundry receipts by Mr. McDowall from divers Associations, from April, 1832, to August, 1833, as per Schedule "No. 1."

The second debit is \$1430 36, and comprises sundry other receipts by Mr. McDowall, from Jan. 2 to May 7, 1833, as per Schedule A, or No. 2.

The third debit is \$508 61, and comprises sundry other receipts by Mr. McDowall, from May 8th to June 28th, 1833, as per Schedule B, or No. 3.

The fourth debit is \$584 04, and comprises sundry other receipts by Mr. McDowall, from July 1st to August 6th, 1833, as per Schedule C, or No. 4.

The fifth debit is \$10, and comprises two remittances acknowledged in Journal No. 1, as per Schedule No. 5.

The sixth debit is \$129 25, and comprises sums found in Mr. McDowall's Day Book, as per Schedule No. 6.

The seventh debit is \$50, being a part of the Boudinot fund received by Mr. McDowall, and not included in his other receipts from the same fund.

The eighth debit is \$191 65, and comprises the amount paid Mr. McDowall in the year 1832, by the *Female Benevolent Society of the Laight-street Church*, as per Schedule "No. 7," in which each sum paid is noted, and by which it appears that the whole amount paid by that Society to Mr. McDowall, in the year 1832, was \$223 77, and that he received from that Society, as early as April 13, 1832, in one payment, \$60.

THE NINTH DEBIT IS \$426 73, and comprises, what sums? (do you know, Mr. McDowall?) The account tells us, that it comprises the sums of money paid to Mr. McDowall in the year 1833, by the *New-York Female Benevolent Society* for his *services!!* as what? *as Agent?*—for his *services* surely in some capacity; for if you look at the account, it appears that the *whole* amount paid by the N. Y. F. B. S. to Mr. McDowall in 1833, was \$489 04. The Committee deduct \$62 31, advanced to him for clothing, groceries, &c. and charge him the balance of \$426 73.

But the Committee refer to Schedule "No. 8," and by looking at the Schedule in which the time and amount of each payment to Mr. McDowall is noted, it will be noticed that the first payment of \$150 was made Feb. 7th, 1833, and in May 16th, another payment of \$150 00, and the balance in smaller sums from Feb. 7th to June 14th, 1833.—See the Schedule No. 8, in the Journal Extra.\*

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\* The two payments of \$150 each, i. e. \$300 00, were paid to Mr. McDowall, by the N. Y. F. B. S. as, and on account of *his salary*. The balance of the \$426 73 was paid to him for other objects. We shall refer to *his receipts*, on a subsequent page.

The tenth debit is \$23 00, and comprises the amount paid in May, June, and July, 1832, by the F. B. S. of the Spring-street Church.

Amount of the ten debits above, \$4,353 73

Look now at the credit side of the account current.

The Committee DEDUCT or credit the amount *paid by Mr. McDOWALL HIMSELF* to the N. Y. F. B. S. BEFORE the Committee *acted at all* in reference to his accounts—the amount so paid to the N. Y. F. B. S. *by himself* is

600 06

Balance remaining, \$3,753 67

How do the Committee dispose of this balance of \$3,753 67?

As follows, as appears very plainly by the account current:

The Committee allow and credit to Mr. McDowall, out of this very balance of \$3,753 67, as follows:

By amount Mr. McDowall's SALARY, \$600 00

By amount his wife's salary as matron, 125 00

BY AMOUNT LEFT AT HIS DISPOSAL, 628 61

By amount sums allowed Mrs. McDowall, 10 50

By amount postages paid by him, 50 00

By amount printing done by him, 31 35

By amount allowed him for board of females, 264 00

By amount his expenses to Philadelphia, 14 28

By amount paid by him for one quarter's rent, 37 50

The amount therefore actually credited and allowed to, or retained by Mr. McDowall out of the \$3,753 67 for salary and disbursements, and to be *at his disposal* is \$1761 24

Deduct this sum, 1761 24

And the balance remaining to be appropriated is \$1992 43

The Committee then credit \$17 and \$32—two errors explained in the account—amount of both is, 49 00

And balance remains of \$1943 43

Briefly, the whole account may thus be stated—

Amount debited to Mr. McDowall is, \$4353 73

Amounts credited are thus:

By amount *paid by himself* to the N. Y. F. B. S. \$600 06

By amount allowed to him by Committee, 1761 24

By amount two errors, 49 00

By amount balance *paid to Committee* by him, 1943 43

\$4353 73

We now introduce another public communication signed by Mr. McDowall, and dated January 26, 1833. Its appropriate place would be under the Second Interrogatory; but as it is an important printed document, we cannot omit it. We therefore insert it here. It is copied as found in the columns of a public journal formerly printed in this city, and known as the "Female Advocate." The *entire* article is as follows—the *names* only of the officers of the New-York Female Benevolent Society being omitted.

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**"MAGDALEN REFORM.**

**"TO THE EDITOR OF THE FEMALE ADVOCATE.**

"The officers of the New-York Female Benevolent Society are [here are inserted the names.]

"The donations of individuals, and the funds of auxiliary societies for the reformation of poor wandering women, ought to be sent to the treasurer, or to one of the other officers named above.

☞ "*Money sent to me for the cause IN WHICH I AM ENGAGED, will be handed to the Treasurer of the N. Y. F. B. S.\**

"Money sent to me FOR ME, will be appropriated by myself *as circumstances require.*

"Money sent for my *Journal*, will be used in the way the giver mentions in his letter.

"The intention of the donor ought to be plainly expressed, that mistakes may be avoided.

"Letters may be directed to me at the University Bookstore, Clinton Hall, New-York City, where they will receive prompt attention.

"I am requested by the First Directress of the New-York Female Benevolent Society, to thank you for advocating the cause of moral reform, and urging the importance of doing something to push the good cause in its leading features of prevention and cure.

"Respectfully, yours,

"January, 26, 1833."

"J. R. McDOWALL.

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In the same column of the "Female Advocate," and *immediately following* the above communication, dated January 26th, 1833, is an account of moneys received by Mr. McDowall from the month of September, in the year 1830, *to the first day of January, in the year 1833.* It is an account rendered, *signed*, and published by Mr. McDowall *himself*; and includes, or *purports* to include, *all* his receipts for *two years and four months.*

It is a schedule of Mr. McDowall's receipts as made by *himself* (not

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\* See note at foot of pages 6th and 7th. And after the words "on the first page of this number," add the following word and figures—"October 1st, 1833."

by a committee,)—and it is also specially important, as it embraces an account of *all* the money, donations, &c., received by him from his earliest residence in this city, down to the formation of the New-York Female Benevolent Society—a society instituted December 27th, 1832. As we shall have occasion often to refer to this important “Cash Account,” it is inserted entire. It is as follows :

### “CASH ACCOUNT.

“It is required of a steward that he render his accounts at proper times. Many considerations urge me to publish my receipts. This one ought to induce me to do so. My money receipts being published, shows that I AM WILLING TO HAVE ALL THAT I DO COME TO THE LIGHT.”

Between Sept. 1830, and Aug. 1831, from Mr. A. Tappan, about	\$100 00	September 10th, Laight-st. F. B. S.	5 00
N. Y. Christian Benevolent Society, about	25 00	22d, W. Goodell and S. P. Hines,	1 25
Mrs. Sleight,	5 00	October, Female B. S. Lyme, Conn.	1 81
And clothes, mostly second-hand, valued at about	20 00	And 12 pair stockings.	
And board for about three months from the N. Y. Magdalen Society.		17th, Miss Williams, Northampton, Mass.	1 00
May 14th, 1832, rec'd of Rev. C. Hall, N. Y.	3 00	23d, a friend, by Mrs. Lathrop, W. Goodell,	2 00
Laight-st. F. B. S.	60 00	November 10th, Mrs. Young,	50
18th, Laight-st. F. B. S.	37 75	19th, Mrs. Jacks,	2 00
19th, donor unknown	2 00	20th, by Wm. Goodell, from a young farmer,	2 50
Board for two weeks, from ladies.		And L,	5 00
20th,—collection in the Spring-st. session room, by Mrs. Nicholson,	6 00	26th, Rev. Mr. Patton,	10 00
21st, donor unknown,	1 50	Mrs. Young,	1 00
J. Wheelwright,	3 00	And a gentleman from Schenectady, N. Y.	3 00
June 2d, unknown,	2 00	From Dr. Boudinot's fund,	50 00
5th, Spring-st. F. B. S. by Mr. Jacks,	6 00	December 2d, by W. Goodell, from L. Tappan,	10 00
Laight-st. F. B. S.	15 00	6th, A. Troy, N. Y.	5 00
6th, Mrs. Denison,	1 00	15th, by Wm. Goodell, from several persons, one living in the great valley,	17 00
12th, by Rev. Mrs. J. Leavitt, donor unknown,	2 00	19th, by Mrs. Johnson, Phelps, &c.	2 56
28th, Laight-st. F. B. S.	5 00	Mrs. Young,	1 50
Spring-st. F. B. S. by Mrs Baldwin,	1 00	By Mrs. Rev. J. Leavitt, from ladies in Northampton, Mass.	*45 00
July 5th, Laight-st. F. B. S.	8 00	30th, by Mrs. Leavitt,	*5 00
15th, do do	3 00	By Rev. S. Griswold from the first free cong. ch. N. Haven,	*10 00
20th Spring-st. F. B. S.	10 00	A gentleman from the Dey-st. church, New-York,	6 00
28th, Laight-st. F. B. S.	2 00	21st, Col. H. Caruss,	10 00
29th, Rev. Mr. Vail, of Cincinnati,	2 00	Dr. O. C. Comstock,	1 00
30th, Mr. Lockwood, of Princeton, N. J.	1 00	J. McLallen, Esq. Trumansburgh, N. Y.	2 00
Mrs. Baldwin, N. Y.	1 00	Rev. Mr. Curry, N. Y.	1 00
August 1st, Laight-st. F. B. S.	5 00	Rev. Mr. Downer, N. Y.	2 00
4th, Laight-st. F. B. S.	8 00	Rev. N. S. S. Beman, from ladies in Troy, N. Y.	*27 00
Rev. C. Hall, N. Y.	1 00	24th, Female Benevolent Society, Newark, N. J.	90 00
13th, Laight-st. F. B. S.	2 00	25th, E,	1 00
Unknown, by Mrs. Nicholson,	1 00	A gentleman, to print my letter to ladies,	10 00
15th, Laight-st. F. B. S.	5 00		
30th, do do	10 00		

A lady, by Mrs. Palmer,	2 00	And groceries and articles of
30th, Gen. Wickes,	*5 00	household furniture for the as-
Miss Wickman, by Rev. Mr.		ylum, from Mrs. Lathrop,
Crane, of Jamaica, L. I.	*1 00	Holbrook, Halliday, Dubois,
31st, Northampton, ladies by		Leavitt, Bingham, Fenton,
Mrs. Leavitt,	*10 25	Burnham, Sayres, Davenport,
By Mr. Buckmaster, from three		Ludlow, Baldwin, Palmer,
persons;	*6 00	Nicholson, Youngs, Halsey,
A box of books for the asylum,		Corey, Taylor, Dillon, Lane,
from Mr. C. Whipple, New-		Mandeville, McCombs, Lor-
buryport.		ing, Prior, Jacks, and others.
A gold neck chain, from Mrs.		
Rev. J. B. Loring;*		

"The articles marked (\*) and the money (\$109 25) marked (\*), are in the possession of the N. Y. F. Benevolent Society. THE REMAINING PORTION OF MONEY, AMOUNTING TO \$580 37, IS ALL THE MONEY I HAVE RECEIVED SINCE SEPT. 1830, TO APPLY TO MY OWN USE, AND TO THE CAUSE I ADVOCATE. THAT IS, I HAVE RECEIVED SIXTY-FIVE AND ONE HALF CENTS PER DAY.\* To this sum I have added and expended all I had. And yet, men of wealth have insinuated, that I wish to secure the erection of an asylum, and in it to gain a place of residence and support through life! These men mistake my motives. I have higher and holier aims. Other men can be found to govern such a concern; and rich men have the power to employ them.

"For nearly a year my residence has been a refuge for wandering women; a small one, to be sure,—but as large as my pecuniary means would admit. And I have the pleasure to say, that *nine* women have been fed and clothed, and aided in other ways, out of the money given to me. *Three* of the nine have returned to their wickedness. The others are doing well.

"J. R. McDOWALL.

"*New-York, January 1st, 1833.*"

"N. B. A few small sums to defray the expenses of opening Chatham-street Chapel, and the 3d Methodist Protestant Church, to lecture in, are not included in the above account."

NOTE.—This "Cash Account" was rendered to the public by Mr. McDowall himself. No Auditing Committee is responsible for any of its details or its results. It has Mr. McDowall's own appropriate signature as a *voucher* for its strict accuracy and correctness. We are *safe* therefore in *assuming* that we have embodied in the above account the

\* Does Mr. McDowall here design to convey the idea that his total receipts for his own use and for the cause, from September, 1830, to January, 1833, only amounted to the sum of \$580 37? Most assuredly he does—for he not only *positively declares such to be the fact*—but he gives the average amount received per day. From September 1st, 1830, to January 1, 1833, there were 853 days—*sixty-eight cents* per day amounts to the sum of \$579 36. In making his calculation, he probably dated back to a time antecedent to September 1, 1830—and thus makes the average sixty-five and one-half cents. The difference is immaterial; the fact is established, that Mr. McDowall means to declare to the public that his *entire receipts for himself and for the cause* from September, 1830, to January 1st, 1833, only amounted to \$580 37. In further confirmation (if any is needed) of the above fact, Mr. McDowall in "McDowall's Letter" dated October, 1833, but published in his Journal in January, 1833, (page 4th) says, "*And sixty-nine cents is the daily pecuniary aid that has been provided, since January, 1830, for their relief and my support.*"

entire receipts of Mr. McDowall, from September, in the year 1830, to January 1st, in the year 1833.

Let us examine the account—what does it disclose? If the several sums are correctly added by Mr. McDowall, we gather from this “Cash Account” the following important facts:

That Mr. McDowall's receipts from Sept. 1830, to Jan. 1832,  
amounted to the sum of \$150 00

And from January, 1832, to January, 1833, his receipts amounted  
to 539 62

Total receipts from Sept. 1830, to January 1st, 1833, \$689 62

Deduct amount received from Sept. 1830, to January, 1832, 150 00

Balance is amount received from Jan. 1832, to Jan. 1833, \$539 62

Deduct the amount sent to the N. Y. F. B. S. and paid to that  
Society by Mr. McDowall as stated, 109 25

Amount received by him for his use, *during the year* 1832, is \$430 37

From what sources did Mr. McDowall receive this amount of

\$430 37? The account tells us that \$165 75 was paid to him by the F. B. S. of the Laight-street Church; \$50 by the trustees of Dr. Boudinot's fund, and \$23 by the F. B. S. of the Spring-street Church, (including a collection at the Sessions' Room of that Church)—whole amount paid to Mr. McDowall by these two Societies in 1832, \$188 75.\* Amount received from these Societies *and the Fund*, (besides groceries, &c.,) is 238 75

Amount from all other sources *during the year* 1832, \$191 62

If the Auditing Committee debited or charged to Mr. McDowall his *entire* receipts, (as above rendered by himself,) for the year 1832, and amounting to the sum of \$430 37,—yet, it is in proof, (see account current,) that the Committee also allowed, or credited, to Mr. McDowall *one year's salary* of \$600, and to Mrs. McDowall a *salary* for 15 months, of \$125. It is evident from the testimony of Mr. McDowall, that he was Agent of the N. Y. F. B. S. only from February, 1833, to August, 1833, six months. But he was appointed or acted as Missionary or Instructor of Magdalens in this city, for many months previous to his appointment as Agent—the Committee therefore allowed to him a salary for *one entire year*—i. e. from May, 1832, to May, 1833, and to Mrs.

\* “If these ladies had done nothing, there would this day, be no door in the city open!” &c. See page 4th.

McDowall, a salary for 15 months—*i. e.* from May, 1832, to August, 1833—and also, \$264 for board of females from May 1, 1832, to August 6, 1833.

*Assuming then* that this "cash account" is strictly accurate, and *fully discloses all the money* received by Mr. McDowall, during the year 1832—we can with some degree of certainty arrive at the *actual amount* appropriated by the Auditing Committee, to the New-York Female Benevolent Society, out of Mr. McDowall's receipts for the year 1832—which sum (if any) so appropriated, is a part of the final balance of \$1943 43, as struck on the 6th of August, 1833. Let us state an "account current" in which the balance shall be struck (upon the very principle *alleged* to have been unwarrantably adopted by the Auditing Committee,) as of January 1, 1833—instead of August 6, 1833. How then would the account between Mr. McDowall and the Committee stand on the first day of January, in the year 1833? Very plainly thus :

"New-York January 1st, 1833.

J. R. McDowall in "account current" with sundry persons and associations.

#### DEBTOR.

January 1, 1833, To <i>total</i> receipts from January 1, 1832, to January 1, 1833, from individuals and associations, as per <i>his own printed and published cash account,</i>	\$539 62
TO AMOUNT DEBITED TO BALANCE	164 29
	<hr/> \$703 91

#### CREDIT.

January 1st, 1833, by cash sent and paid to the N. Y. F. B. Society, <i>as stated in cash account,</i>	\$109 25
By 8 months salary of Mr. McDowall from May 1, 1832, to January 1st, 1833, as allowed by Committee, at \$600 per annum. (See account current,)	400 00
By 8 months salary (from May 1, 1832, to January 1, 1833,) allowed to Mrs. McDowall by Committee at \$125, for 15 months. (See account current,)	66 66
By 32 weeks board of females from May 1, 1832, to January 1, 1833, at an average of \$4 per week at \$1 cash. (See credit side : of account current, "board of females,") &c.	128 00
	<hr/> \$703 91

It is apparent therefore, that if Mr. McDowall rendered to the Auditing Committee *no other* account of moneys, (received by him *during the year* 1832,) than this "Cash Account," that the Committee actually allowed to him, in the final settlement, for salary and disbursements, (including the payment by him to the New-York Female Benevolent Society of \$109 25,) during the year 1832, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FOUR DOLLARS AND TWENTY-NINE CENTS MORE THAN HIS ENTIRE RECEIPTS FOR THAT YEAR.\*

And it will be perceived, that we might also credit a part of the \$50, allowed in "account current," for postage, &c. But the credits given above, for the *proportion* of the year's salary, to Mr. and Mrs. McDowall, and for the board of females, are plainly allowed by the Committee to him, for salary and board, *during the year* 1832. So that it is beyond a question, that upon Mr. McDowall's *own proofs*, the amount allowed him in 1832 exceeded his receipts during that year \$164 29. This whole calculation is based upon the accuracy of the "Cash Account" above rendered; and upon the principle, that the Committee discovered, that the *above account* of Mr. McDowall, included [as by him positively stated] *all his receipts for the year* 1832,—whether to *assume* that this cash account is strictly accurate, and that no *other* account for 1832 was rendered to that Committee, is an *unwarrantable assumption*, remains to be shown by Mr. McDowall himself; and if it shall appear that the Committee discovered from the books of Mr. McDowall, or otherwise, that he had received *more money* during the year 1832, than above *acknowledged* in his published cash account, it will be his duty (not ours) to explain to this community the *reason* why this account (having his own signature as a voucher for its correctness) published in January, 1833, did not embody and disclose *all* his receipts during the year 1832, *as he then represented that it did*. We commend Mr. McDowall to a prudent husbandry of his resources in this matter; and shall await his explanation of his own account, as above inserted, and *preserved* for his and our own examination.

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\* Surely Mr. McDowall could not but "cheerfully" approve of the decision of the Committee, in reference to his accounts *for the year* 1832! As by it, one hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty-nine cents, *more* than his entire receipts for *that year*, are allowed to him for salaries, disbursements, &c. Is not this so, Mr. McDowall? May we not then take it for *granted*, that to January 1st, 1833, the accounts, &c., were arranged by the Committee, to the entire satisfaction of Mr. McDowall himself?



The following are copies of eight *original* receipts for moneys paid to Mr. McDowall, by the Laight-street and New-York Female Benevolent Societies, and by the Trustees of Dr. Boudinot's Fund, for *services* rendered by him, during the years 1832 and 1833, as Missionary or Instructor of Magdalens, and as Agent, &c.

1.

Received, New-York, 13th April, 1832, from Mrs. Starr, Treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Laight-street Church, sixty dollars *on account, for services* rendered. (Signed)

\$60 00.

J. R. McDOWALL.

2.

1833, February 7, Received of A. M. Robert, Treasurer pro tem. of the New-York Female Benevolent Society, one hundred and fifty dollars, being *one quarter's salary in advance, commencing the first instant.*

\$150 00.

(Signed)

J. R. McDOWALL.

3.

1833, May 16th. Received from A. M. Robert, Treasurer pro tem. of the N. Y. F. B. S. one hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount of *one quarter's salary* to the first of May.\*

\$150 00.

For J. R. McDOWALL.

(Signed)

WM. HALL.

In the month of October, 1832, Dr. Tappan, a friend of Mr. McDowall, addressed a letter to a gentleman in this city, in which he stated that a Lady, (who was *then* connected with the Laight-street Society, and who is *now* one of the officers of the New-York Female Benevolent Society,) had informed him that Mr. McDowall was in need of even the necessities of life, and had requested that some effort should be made in his behalf. It will be recollected that Mr. McDowall has already stated, that his whole receipts, during the year 1832, were so small, as not to justify the expense of "purchasing a proper cash-book." The amount of "sixty-five and one half cents per day" is not surely a very adequate support for a family resident in this city; so that if his receipts were so small in 1832, the statement of this lady to Dr. Tappan needs no other confirmation. The object of the writer of the letter was, to secure for Mr. McDowall, if possible, the income of the "Boudinot Fund;" and the

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\* There is evidently an unintentional error in the wording of this receipt. It will be perceived that the payment of \$150, February 7th, (No. 2) was a payment *in advance* — the second payment of \$150, was also *in advance* — consequently by the second payment Mr. McDowall's salary for six months (from February 1, 1833, to August 1,) was paid in full. Mr. McDowall, it will be recollected, has testified on a previous page, that he was elected the Agent of the N. Y. F. B. S. in February, 1833 — and that he announced to the public, through the columns of his Journal, issued in July following, that he had resigned the Agency for that Society. We believe the Journal was usually issued in the *last week* of each month. The testimony and receipts therefore correspond.

result of the application thus made by Dr. Tappan, and the ladies of the Laight-street Society, was the following payments to Mr. McDowall for services by him rendered as missionary agent, &c.

4.

Received, New-York, Nov. 28th, 1832, from Messrs. Moses Allen and William A. Tomlinson, as trustees appointed by the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly, fifty dollars towards my services as a Missionary and Instructor to Magdalens in this city, in the duties of which I have been engaged the past month.

\$50.

(Signed)

J. R. McDOWALL.

5.

Received, New-York, January 9, 1833, from Messrs. Moses Allen and William A. Tomlinson, as trustees appointed by the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly, fifty dollars on account of my services as a Missionary and Instructor to Magdalens in this city, in the duties of which I have been engaged the past month.

\$50.

(Signed)

J. R. McDOWALL.

6.

Received, New-York, February 21, 1833, from Messrs. Moses Allen and William A. Tomlinson, as trustees appointed by the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly, fifty dollars, towards my services as a Missionary and Instructor to Magdalens in this city, in the duties of which I have been engaged during the past month.

\$50.

(Signed)

J. R. McDOWALL.

7.

Received, New-York, March 13th, 1833, from Messrs. Moses Allen and William A. Tomlinson, as trustees appointed by the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly, fifty dollars, towards my services as a Missionary and Instructor to Magdalens in this city, in the duties of which I have been engaged the past month.

\$50.

(Signed)

J. R. McDOWALL.

8.

Received, New-York, April 22d, 1833, from Messrs. Moses Allen and William A. Tomlinson, as trustees appointed by the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly, fifty dollars, towards my services as a Missionary and Instructor to Magdalens in this city, in the duties of which I have been engaged the past month.

\$50.

(Signed)

J. R. McDOWALL.

I certify, that the above written receipts are true copies of five receipts for fifty dollars each, signed "J. R. McDowall," among the papers of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, sent to me by the late Secretary of the said Board of Trustees, and now in my possession as Secretary of the said Board.

JAMES BAYARD, Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1836.

Thus it appears by Mr. McDowall's OWN RECEIPTS that SIX HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS were paid to him by the ladies of these two Benevolent Societies, or by their request and through their influence, for SERVICES rendered by him, as Instructor of Magdalens, as Missionary, or as Agent. Six hundred and ten dollars paid to him from April 13, 1832, to May 16, 1833, a period of thirteen months and three days. But this was not all the aid Mr. McDowall received at the hands of these ladies, during the same period of time. His necessities were even more fully met and relieved. The ladies connected with the two Societies above alluded to, appear to have made no inefficient effort in behalf of Mr. McDowall, as the following statements, deduced from Mr. McDowall's Journals, satisfactorily show. The whole amount paid to Mr. McDowall, for his services, as Instructor of Magdalens, and as the Agent of the New-York Female Benevolent Society, or advanced to him for provisions, clothing, furniture, &c., from April 13, 1832, to June 16, 1833, by the Laight-street, Spring-street, and New-York Female Benevolent Societies, as shown by the Account Current, and Schedules 7, 8 and 9, (see Extra Journal, Nov. 18, 1833,) was as follows —

Laight-street Benevolent Society, (in 1832)	-	-	\$232 77
Spring-street Benevolent Society, (in 1832)	-	-	23 00
NEW-YORK FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, (in 1833)	-	-	489 04
Total advanced to him by these Societies,	-	-	\$744 81
Amount paid to him at the request of the ladies of the Laight-street Society, by the Trustees of Dr. Boudinot's Fund, (in 1832 and 1833)	-	-	250 00
Total amount thus paid to Mr. McDowall as salary for his services, or advanced for his use, &c., as above stated, within the period of about fourteen months,	-	-	\$994 81

Messrs. Tappan, Lansing, Green, Leavitt, and Robinson, (Mr. McDowall's Committee of Investigation for the year 1834,) state, in their Report, (under the head of a "Summary View of the Rev. J. R. McDow-

all's receipts and expenditures, during FOUR YEARS commencing 28th September, 1830, and ending 30th September, 1834,") that Mr. McDowall during the four years had expended, "*for his family, including the support of the females who lived in his family,*" the sum of "ONE THOUSAND AND SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY-THREE CENTS." (See Report of this Committee of 1834, in McDowall's Journal No. 12, vol. 2, p. 92, col. 1.)

The Report of the COMMITTEE OF 1834 is high and acknowledged authority, (with Mr. McDowall at least,) upon which to rely ; it is sufficient, however, for our purpose at present to know that none of its statements have ever been corrected, or *questioned by Mr. McDowall*. If it be true, then, that Mr. McDowall expended for his own support, and for the maintenance of his family (including the females who lived in his family,) *only one thousand and seven dollars and fifty-three cents, during a period of four years*—then it must be also *equally true*, that the amount of nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-one cents contributed to *his necessities* during a period of *one year and two months* by the Benevolent Ladies and Trustees above alluded to, *was no inconsiderable or insignificant sum of money*.

Amount of his expenditures for his family, &c., as stated by his Committee of 1834, DURING FOUR YEARS,	1007 53
Amount paid to him by the Ladies of the three Benevolent Societies and by the Trustees of the Fund during ONE YEAR AND TWO MONTHS,	994 81
	<hr/> \$12 72

So it is quite evident that the efforts of these Ladies secured to Mr. McDowall full, ample, and doubtless, satisfactory relief—as the amount paid to him in about ONE YEAR was sufficient (*within twelve dollars and seventy-two cents*) to sustain him and his family, and the females who resided in his family during a period of FOUR YEARS!!

To show yet more clearly how timely and ample was the aid and relief thus afforded to Mr. McDowall, by the ladies of these Benevolent Societies, we submit another calculation based upon the *same data*.

Amount of Mr. McDowall's expenditures for the support of himself, his family, and the females who lived in his fami- ly DURING FOUR YEARS, as stated by his committee of 1834, and as published by himself in his own Journal, was	<hr/> \$1007 53
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Average amount for <i>each year</i> ,	- - - -	\$251 88½
Average amount for <i>each month</i> ,	- - - -	\$20 99
His expenditures as above from April 13, 1832, to April 13, 1833, (one year,) was	- - - -	\$251 88
His expenditure from April 13, 1833, to June 13, 1833, (two months,) was	- - - -	41 98
Total amount for <i>one year and two months</i> ,	- - - -	\$293 86
Amount paid to him from April 13, 1832, to June 16, 1833, ( <i>one year, two months and three days</i> ), by these ladies and the trustees, was	- - - -	\$994 81
Amount of his expenditure for the support of himself, family, &c., during the same period of <i>one year and two months</i> , was	- - - -	293 86
Amount not required, but paid to him,	- - - -	\$700 95

"The lady," (referring to the person who is now the First Directress of the New-York Female Benevolent Society,) "aided by her pastor, succeeded in organizing a society of benevolent ladies in the Laight-street Church to aid me. In May a *similar* society was organized in the Spring-street church, and in July *another* in the Carmine-street Church. If THESE LADIES had done nothing, there would this day be *no door in the city open* for the reception of poor wanderers." See McDowall's Journal, No. 1, January, 1833, page 4th.

And we now know that these "benevolent ladies" not only succeeded in <i>organizing</i> a society to <i>aid</i> Mr. McDowall, but they succeeded in accomplishing the <i>object</i> for which they had associated. They secured to him the <i>aid</i> required. Mr. McDowall received DIRECTLY FROM THE TREASURY of the Laight-street, Spring-street, and New-York Female Benevolent Societies, during <i>one year and two months and three days</i> ,	- - - -	\$744 81
Expenditure during the same period, (as above,)	- - - -	293 86
Amount not required but contributed,	- - - -	\$450 95
Add amount received from the trustees,	- - - -	250 00
Amount not required but paid to him,	- - - -	\$700 95

Thus we arrive at the result that these ladies, from April 13, 1832, to June 16, 1833, paid *directly* out of their own *treasury* to Mr. McDowall, FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS MORE than his whole expenditures for the support of himself, family, &c., during the same period of time—and that these ladies *and the trustees*, during the same period of time, paid to Mr. McDowall SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS AND NINETY FIVE CENTS MORE than his whole expenditures for the purposes last named. And it will be remembered also that SIX HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS of the amount thus received by Mr. McDowall, was paid to him FOR SERVICES by him rendered, as Missionary, or as Instructor of Magdalens, or as Agent, &c.

Amount paid to him as SALARY OR AS COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES RENDERED from April 13, 1832, to May 16, 1833, (see eight original receipts,) was	- - - \$610 00
Amount expended by him to <i>sustain his family</i> from April 13, 1832, to June 13, 1833, - - - - -	293 86
<del>THE</del> AMOUNT SAVED OUT OF HIS SALARY, (or which <i>might</i> have been saved,) - - - - -	\$316 14

We have now, in more detail perhaps than was required, or the case demanded, given the statements as written and as printed by Mr. McDowall IN THE YEAR 1833, in reference to himself—to his connection with the Magdalen cause in this City, *as agent*—to his special agency under the direction of the N. Y. F. B. S.—to the appointment, *powers*, duties and acts of the committee of 1833, and to his own accounts, &c., &c. Our purpose is mainly to rely upon the statements of Mr. McDowall himself. We mean to place our defence upon the testimony of a witness, whose *competency and credibility* will be most fully and freely admitted by *our accuser*; and to draw principally the *materials* of that defence, from a *Stereotype Record* held in high authority by Mr. McDowall, and all his friends. But to proceed—It will be recollected that on the 18th of November, 1833, Mr. McDowall (*not* the Committee) issued *seven thousand* copies of an Extra Journal, for the express *object* of publishing to the world his accounts, and the final settlement of the same by the Committee of May, 1833. This Extra Journal contained the Report of that Committee, and their resignation as a Committee, &c.—and all connection between this

Committee and Mr. McDowall *then* ceased. The accounts were adjusted, balanced, and finally settled, upon terms mutually satisfactory to the parties. (See pages 11, 13, 14, and 15.) And here the whole matter should have rested—and here it would have rested, (as we think we shall show,) had no *misrepresentation* been made by Mr. McDowall himself in reference to the Female Benevolent Society of this city—to the Committee appointed at his own request—and to the disposition made by that Committee of the moneys by him received, &c. But,

### SOME THINGS

#### ARE MADE CLEAR WHEN PLACED IN THE LIGHT OF CONTRAST!

We now design to present to the eye of the reader, statements made by Mr. McDowall, in reference to the *same* subject-matters at *different* periods of time. We are now about to collect together the remarks of Mr. McDowall, *not* as made in a common conversation when, under the influence of some controlling excitement, or in an unguarded moment—but we give declarations and statements by him *deliberately made*—and not only deliberately made, but reduced to *writing*—and not only written, but *printed*—and not only printed, but *STEREOTYPED*!!

The surprising discrepancies and palpable contradictions which are apparent in the following extracts, we shall not attempt to reconcile or explain. *This work of explanation* must be assigned to him who is their author—and if we are not mistaken, he will find that the duty incumbent on him to perform is not the most pleasant or the most easy.

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"IT IS MY DUTY TO BE SO CLEAR IN MY STATEMENTS THAT THOSE WHO READ THEM CANNOT ONLY NOT MISUNDERSTAND BUT CLEARLY UNDERSTAND WHAT I MEAN." See McDowall's Journal, No. 1, vol. 2, p. 1.

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#### STATEMENTS AS TO HIS AGENCY!!!

IN NOVEMBER, 1833, Mr. McDowall *affirms* as follows:

"*This Ladies' Society*," (meaning the N. Y. F. B. S.,) by a vote passed in February, 1833, ELECTED ME AS ITS AGENT, AT A SALARY OF \$600, which in the final settlement are ALLOWED to me," &c. See his Journal, vol. 1, page 102, col. 3. See Receipts (Nos. 2 and 3,) of Mr. McDowall, for \$150 each—\$300, six months salary, on page 25th.

IN DECEMBER, 1834, Mr. McDowall *denies* that he was ever the Agent of the New-York Female Benevolent Society, and also *denies* that money was paid to him by that Society, for services rendered by him, as such Agent, as follows:

"Because it was understood by the N. Y. F. B. S., and also by the public, that I was *not* the agent of that Society. The N. Y. F. B. S. had *never* commissioned me as its Agent—had never announced me to the public as its Agent, and I had *not* announced myself to the public as its agent. I had aided the Society in a variety of ways. What money was sent or handed to me *for that Society*, I transferred to it, &c. I wrote and published articles in my Journal in its favor. I thus acted for the Society without being *appointed to do so, and without being paid for it.*" See his Journal, vol. 2, page 96, col. 1.

"So I NEVER had the office of a hired and accountable *Agent* for the New-York Female Benevolent Society." See his Journal vol. 2, page 90, col. 3.

IN JULY, 1833, Mr. McDowall *affirms* as follows:—

"By the *subjoined Circular* of the *New-York Female Benevolent Society*, it will be seen, &c., that I have *resigned my Agency for that Society*, IN ORDER TO DEVOTE MY ATTENTION AND TIME TO THE PUBLICATION OF THE JOURNAL, &c." See his Journal, vol. 1, page 55, col. 3.

IN DECEMBER, 1834, Mr. McDowall gives the following, as the *reason* for resigning his Agency:

"AND IN ORDER TO EFFACE FROM THE MIND of any one on whom the impression might have

been made, that *I* was the *Agent* of the Society, I published that I had resigned my agency for the *N. Y. F. B. S.!!!!*" See his Journal vol. 2, page 96, col. 1.

QUEST—Then, Mr. McDowall, you say you never was the *Agent* of the New-York Female Benevolent Society. But as the impression might have been made upon the mind of some one that you was an *Agent* of this Society, you published in your Journal that you had resigned your *Agency!!!* Admitting your statement in this matter to be true—permit us to inquire how—upon what ground, did you persuade the Board of Managers of this Society to sign and publish an *OFFICIAL CIRCULAR*, in which they declared a matter to be true which was in point of fact *false!!* What reasons did you give? What arguments did you urge, to induce these ladies to venture thus publicly to deceive and mislead this community—to persuade so respectable a Board of Managers publicly to declare that you had been an *Agent* of the Society they represented, and that you had resigned that "*immediate Agency*"—when, in truth and in fact, both these statements were absolute and unqualified falsehoods!!! And again, if you was not an *Agent*, and did not receive pay as such *Agent*—will you inform the public what, in your opinion, constitutes an agency—and what a payment for services!! Will you give a direct answer to these plain queries?

In 1833, Mr. McDowall signs the following receipt, (see eight original receipts.)

"1833, February 7, Received of A. M. Robert, Treasurer pro. tem. of the New-York Female Benevolent Society, One hundred and fifty dollars, being ONE QUARTER'S SALARY in advance, commencing the first instant."

(Signed)

J. B. McDOWALL.

In 1836, Mr. McDowall makes the following declarations:

"I was deceived, because they," (the Committee) "gave me no hint that in making up that account, and striking that large balance, they had treated me as the *MILKED* and accountable servant of the *F. B. Society*: and charged me as such, with the money I had collected and spent as the public almoner. On this grand principle of falsehood and error, they kept themselves DARK, and me wholly ignorant."

"A few days after, to wit, 29th Aug. Mr. Starr, instead of the whole, handed me a short summary of the account current, (why not the whole?) from which I instantly DISCOVERED THE INTRIGUE by which such a balance had been made out against me, to wit, that they had charged me as the *MILKED* and accountable Servant of the *F. B. Society*, &c.!!!" See McDowall's Defence, No. 3, N. Y. Sun.

QUEST—Did you not also discover, by inspecting the "Short Summary" handed to you by Mr. Starr, another "INTRIGUE, to wit," that the committee had CREDITED (not "charged") you with \$600 as salary!! And to Mrs. McDowall \$125, as salary!! And (including these two amounts) had CREDITED to you the small sum of \$1761 34!!! (See page 18th.) Or is there involved in these credits of \$600, and of \$125, as salary, some other "*grand principle of falsehood and error!!!*"

It will be recollected (see page 3, note,) that the Constitution, in 1833, of the Female Benevolent Society, Art. 11, states the object of the Society as follows: "The object of this Society shall be the promotion of moral purity, &c., by contributing to the support of a competent and respectable AGENT, who shall be an authorized MINISTER, &c." Under this Article, Mr. McDowall received his appointment—and by referring to the Minutes of the Society, we find that a resolution was adopted by the Board of Managers at a regular meeting, held on the 4th of February, in the year 1833, of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That Mr. McDowall, the Missionary of the Society, be allowed a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance, to commence the first instant."

The words "Missionary of the Society," do not mean that Mr. McDowall was appointed a Missionary of the Female Benevolent Society by the Resolution. Mr. McDowall was regularly appointed a Missionary or Religious Instructor of Magdalene, by the "New-York Male Benevolent Society," by a resolution passed in the Summer or Autumn of 1832. (See page 15th, also Journal, vol. 2, page 98, note.)—Under the direction of this Gentleman's Society, the New-York



Female Benevolent Society was formed and acted under the supervision of an Executive Committee of that Society. (See Journal, vol. 2, page 90.)

Thus the resolution should have read as follows:—"Resolved, That Mr. McDowall" (the Missionary or Religious Instructor of Magdalen's in this city, appointed by and acting under the direction of the Male Benevolent Society) "be allowed a salary," &c.

That such is the true construction and meaning of the resolution we shall show by one of the following statements:

STATEMENTS AS TO HIS BEING A MISSIONARY, &c.

IN DECEMBER, 1834, Mr. McDowall affirms as follows:

"On the 4th Feb., 1833, they" (the Female Benevolent Society,) "voted me \$600 a year as THEIR MISSIONARY." See Journal, vol. 2, page 91, col. 1.

IN JUNE, 1835, Mr. McDowall affirms as follows:

"Feb. 4th, 1833. Resolved, That Mr. McDowall, the Missionary" (not Agent, as erroneously stated in my notes) "of the Society," (what Society? Not the N. Y. F. B. S., then only thirty-nine days old, with an expenditure of but \$3 69, and a fund of \$397 83, of which I had given them \$273 13. So that all they had independent of me was \$124 70,) "be allowed a salary of \$600 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, to commence the 1st instant." See Preface, third edition Journal.

*Quere.* If we understand you, Mr. McDowall, by the statement made in Dec., 1834, you would intimate that you was appointed a Missionary of "the N. Y. F. B. S." By the statement made in 1835, it seems you was a Missionary, but not of "THE N. Y. F. B. S."

STATEMENTS AS TO THE AMOUNT OF MONEYS RECEIVED IN 1832!!!

IN OCTOBER, 1832, in a public letter entitled "McDOWALL'S LETTER," and addressed to "Pious and Benevolent Ladies in the United States, in the British Provinces, in North America, in England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany," &c., Mr. McDowall affirms:

"And SIXTY-NINE CENTS is the daily pecuniary aid that has been provided since January, 1832, for their relief and my support." See Journal, vol. 1, page 4, col. 2.

IN JANUARY, 1833, Mr. McDowall, in a communication signed and published by himself in the FEMALE ADVOCATE, and dated January 1, 1833, (see page 21,) gives a detailed account of all the moneys he had received up to that date, (January 1, 1833,) and (deducting the amount of \$109 25 paid to the New-York Female Benevolent Society) declares and affirms as follows:

"The remaining portion of money, amounting to \$580 37, IS ALL THE MONEY I HAVE RECEIVED SINCE SEPT., 1830, to apply to my own use, and to the cause I advocate—that is, I have received sixty-five and one half cents per day." See page 21.

IN NOVEMBER, 1833, Mr. McDowall affirms:

"I received so LITTLE MONEY IN THE YEAR 1832, as not to justify me in purchasing a proper CASH BOOK!! (See page 14.)

[ ] NOW READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS!!

IN DECEMBER, 1834, Mr. McDowall states that the following sums were received by him in 1830, 1831, and 1832, as follows:

"\$130 RECEIVED IN 1830 and 1831, and expended before the New-York Female Benevolent Society existed; from A. Tappan about \$100; from the N. Y. Christian Benevolent Society about \$25; from Mrs. H. C. Sleight, N. Y. City, \$5—\$130.

"\$770 \$1 RECEIVED IN 1831 and 1832, and appropriated by Messrs. Wheelwright and Starr to the circulation of the Journal," &c. See Journal, vol. 2, page 97, col. 4.

Amount received by Mr. McDowall in 1830, 1831, and 1832, as per last two statements, is as follows:

In 1830 and 1831,	- - - - -	\$130 00
In 1831 and 1832,	- - - - -	770 81
Total per these statements,	- - - - -	\$900 81
His Total Receipts (minus \$109 25) per statement in Female Advocate from September, 1830, as above,	- - - - -	580 37

DIFFERENCE IN THE TWO STATEMENTS, \$320 44

In 1835 Mr. McDowall issues a *third* edition of his Journal, vols. 1 and 2. In this *third* edition we find upon inspection that he has, for *some reason* known only to himself, added a *NOTE* at the foot of column 1, on page 104, vol. 1. It is a *note* referring to the remarks of the Committee of 1833, at the head or over "Schedule No. 1," in *Extra Journal*. No such *note*, nor any *note* referring to this Schedule No. 1, is found in the *Extra Journal* of November 18, 1833, as *THEM* issued!! It will be perceived that the Committee were in doubt as to *dates, &c.* But Mr. McDowall seems to express no doubt as to the *very time* when the moneys noted in Schedule No. 1, were received by him. We give the remarks of the Committee and the *note* just as we find them—as follows:

"Schedule No. 1."

"The following items were taken from Mr. McDowall's books by the Committee, and purport to be such sums as he did not feel authorized to expend in circulating the Journal.\*" The footing of \$229 91 was found so in the books: and the Committee do not know the cause of it, neither can they account for the confusion of dates. He seems to have commenced paying over to the N. Y. Female Benevolent Society with the sums which follow the footing of \$229 91. THE TOTAL AMOUNT INCLUDED IN THIS SCHEDULE CONSTITUTES THE ITEM OF \$999 09 on the debit side of the account current."

*Note.*—"THE MONEY ACKNOWLEDGED IN SCHEDULE NO. 1, WAS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED BEFORE either the Journal or the New-York Female Benevolent Society had a being. That Society was organized December 27, 1832, and the Journal was started in January, 1833." See third edition Journal, vol. 1, page 104, col. 1.

Amount of Mr. McDowall's receipts previous to Dec. 27, 1832, as shown by this statement in the above note, was	- - - - -	\$999 09
Amount per statement in Female Advocate,	- - - - -	580 37

DIFFERENCE IN THE TWO STATEMENTS \$418 72

But the \$580 37 includes \$150 received by Mr. McDowall in 1830 and 1831—and Mr. McDowall has never pretended that the Committee of 1833 went back beyond April, 1832—therefore all the moneys noted in Schedule No. 1, must have been received in the year 1832.

Amount of Mr. McDowall's receipts in 1832, and previous to Dec. 27, as per his statement (in the note) was	- - - - -	\$999 09
Amount of his receipts in 1832, per statement in Female Advocate, (see page 22,) was	- - - - -	430 37

DIFFERENCE IN THE TWO AMOUNTS !! \$668 72

*Query.*—Which of the above statements, Mr. McDowall, is true? Surely, if your receipts in 1832 amounted to \$999 09, we think the public would have justified you even if you had ventured to "purchase a proper cash book?"

But what was the *actual* condition of Mr. McDowall's pecuniary resources in the year 1832? Was he in need of even the necessities of life in the autumn of that year?

If any one doubts what answer should be given to these interrogatories, let him read the following:

"In OCTOBER, 1832, being several hundred dollars in debt, mainly for the expense of publishing the *Magdalen Facts*, and being so *straightened* that he and his family were furnished with food from the tables of his friends, and with no prospect of support from any quarter, he threw himself upon the public," &c. "The total amount he received from April to October, 1832, from individuals and from both the above Societies" (the Laight-street and Spring-street F. B. S.) "was only \$203. With these \$203 he had to support himself and family, and some females whom he hoped to reclaim." See Report of Committee of 1834.

*Note.*—By this Report, then, it is proved, that from April to October, 1832, Mr.

McDowall's entire receipts only amounted to	\$203 00
By the same Report it is shown, (see Report,) that (from April to October, 1832,) the Laight-street Society contributed of this sum,	\$155 75
By the "Cash Account" (see page 20) it appears that the Spring-street Society contributed (from May 20 to July 20, 1832,) of this sum	23 00
	178 75
<b>IT TRUS MR. McDOWALL RECEIVED FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES FROM</b>	
<b>APRIL TO OCTOBER, 1832, ONLY</b>	<b>\$24 25</b>

In 1834, Mr. McDowall states as follows:

"That account which Mr. Starr made out showed not my expenditures of funds; it merely showed that he claimed and received for the N. Y. F. B. S. nearly all the funds I had received for TEN MONTHS BEFORE I had any connection with the N. Y. F. B. S." See Journal, vol. 2, page 96.

In 1835, Mr. McDowall again makes a similar statement, as follows:

"On this assumed and erroneous principle they decided that the money, even that sent to me more than eight months before that Society had an existence, was intended for the N. Y. Female Benevolent Society." See Preface, page 5, 3d edition of Journal.

"Here then is the gross assumption of which I have always complained, and the absurd as well as unjust taking from me and giving to the Female Society moneys received and spent DURING TEN MONTHS ANTECEDENT TO THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S EXISTENCE." See McDowall's Defence, No. 2, N. Y. Sun, Dec. 12, 1835.

*Query.*—You say then that Mr. Starr claimed and received nearly all the funds you received for ten months before you had any connection with the Female Benevolent Society—that is before the fourth day of February, 1833. But you know, Mr. McDowall, that up to January 1, 1833, (see your "Cash Account,") you had received on an average only sixty-five and a half cents per day even from September, 1830. Now do you mean really to state to this community that Mr. Starr claimed and received from you for the N. Y. F. B. S., more than one half or even any part of that petty daily allowance of sixty-five and a half cents? Will you now tell us which of your statements is true? Did you receive in the year 1833 only \$430 37 as shown by your "Cash Account" rendered and published in January, 1833, (see page 22,)—or the sum of \$999 09 as stated in the year 1835 in your note to "Schedule No. 1?" And if you answer that your "Cash Account" is the true account, and upon that we can rely with safety—then will you not frankly and candidly inform the public that up to January 1, 1833, (the N. Y. F. B. S. was formed December 27, 1832,) the Committee, instead of being "absurd as well as unjust," allowed and credited to you and Mrs. McDowall the sum of \$164 29 more than your entire receipts for your use during the year 1833! Is not this so? (See pages 23 and 24.) Read your "Cash Account,"—"McDowall's Letter,"—the Report of your Committee of 1834—and the foregoing extracts from your Journals, &c.,—and then re-peruse pages 22, 23, and 24 of this *Expose*—and then inform the public whether you have not made statements in reference to your receipts, &c., for the year 1833—and in reference to the decision of the Committee of 1833, touching the same, which are not only calculated to deceive and mislead, but which are in point of fact absolutely untrue!! The matter is with you, Mr. McDowall—and with you we leave it.

## STATEMENTS AS TO POWERS, &amp;c. OF THE COMMITTEE.

**IN MAY, 1833,** Mr. McDowall publishes the following resolutions, &c.

*"Resolved, That in compliance with the request of Mr. McDowall, and in order to relieve him from the burden of RECEIVING AND ACKNOWLEDGING donations, upon his OWN RESPONSIBILITY, a Committee be appointed in connection with him TO RECEIVE, ACKNOWLEDGE, AND APPROPRIATE, according to the wish of the donors, any contributions which may be made."* See page 9.

*Remarks.*—By the third resolution this Committee were empowered to fill all vacancies occurring in their number, and by the fourth resolution they were empowered to call a general meeting during the anniversary week in this city in 1834, and at such other times as they should see fit, and to make such other arrangements as they should deem proper for the furtherance of the cause. Here is the source from which the Committee of 1833 derived their powers—a Committee appointed at Mr. McDowall's request, but not commissioned by him—a Committee constituted upon his suggestion, but not clothed with power by him. These resolutions were adopted by what he calls the "Convention of May, 1833."

**IN JUNE, 1833,** Mr. McDowall says:

"Money placed at my disposal will be expended in preventing vice by arraying public sentiment against it. A Committee is appointed to *review my accounts AND PROCEEDINGS.*" See Journal, vol. 1, p. 47.

**IN OCTOBER, 1833,** Mr. McDowall, says:

"When the business affairs of the JOURNAL!! are fully regulated by a Committee, I expect to travel through some portions of the country to solicit from the LEARNED contributions for its columns." See Journal, vol. 1, p. 80.

**IN DECEMBER, 1834,** Mr. McDowall says:

"I had a burden and responsibility too heavy for me to bear in May, 1833. I desired a shield, and asked MY FRIENDS, donors of money, intrusted to my disposal, to give me a Committee to share with me in the disposal of future receipts and of a few sums of money THEN ON HAND for the reformation of profligate females, &c." Vol. 2, page 91.

*Remarks.*—Then, Mr. McDowall, from the above resolutions and statements, it appears that the Committee of May, 1833, was appointed not at the request of the Female Benevolent Society—but by your own request; not by the friends of that Society—but by your own friends and the donors of the money intrusted to your disposal. And do you call a Committee empowered to receive, to acknowledge, and to dispose of the funds transmitted to you—also to perpetuate its existence and powers by supplying all vacancies—and also to call a general meeting or special meeting of the Convention, and to make any arrangements which they might deem expedient for the furtherance of the cause—do you call such a Committee a mere AUDITING COMMITTEE—whose only duty was simply to adjust and sum up any account which you might choose to submit to them?

NOW READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

**IN DECEMBER, 1835,** Mr. McDowall states as follows:

"It was made the duty of those who accepted the appointment to fill the vacancy in their number. But for this no effort was made, and this fragment of a Committee, Messrs. Charles Starr and John Wheelwright, wholly abandoned the duty assigned them by the Convention of ACTING AS MY SECONDARIES AND ASSISTANTS, &c. See McDowall's Defence, No. 1, Sun, Dec. 5.

"The readers of my last number will have learned the standing which I held in the view of the Convention of May, 1833—the subordinate duties and powers of the Committee then appointed at my request. See McDowall's Defence, No. 2, Sun, Dec. 12.

"I showed the Convention's appointment (in 1833) of a Committee of Five to act as my secondaries—the usurpation by two of them of the whole jurisdiction confided to PRINCIPAL and secondaries—the resistance which I made to these insolent assumptions and claims, &c. See McDowall's Defence, No. 3.

NOW READ THE FOLLOWING:

**IN MAY, 1833,** Mr. McDowall says:

"There is, therefore, a body of HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN empowered to inspect my accounts, and to expose me if I presume to misapply public funds—and my prayer is that they may not shrink from the discharge of their duty." See page 9.

NOW READ THIS!

IN 1836, Mr. McDowall affirms:

"In September, 1833, as soon as I discovered the intrigue, *deception and coercion* of that fragment of a Committee, Messrs. Starr and Wheelwright, I MADE BOLD TO OUST *them of their usurped jurisdiction, and to take my own concerns into my own hands, &c.* I therefore civilly gave those gentlemen to understand that *their usurpation* was at an end, and that no more of their services would be accepted," &c. See McDowall's Defence, No. 6. January 27, 1836.

QUERIES.—Permit us to inquire, Mr. McDowall, 1st, If the *Convention* of May, 1833, clothed you with *authority* to oust the Committee then appointed? 2d, Whether there is any intimation in the proceedings and resolutions of that *Convention* that you were constituted a "*Principal*," and we "*Secondaries*?" Will you re-peruse the resolutions? (See page 9.) *Are not our powers at least equal with your own?* Are you not made *virtually a member of that Committee and nothing more?* 3d. What was the mode, manner or process adopted by you in September, 1833, to oust us and to take your own concerns into your own hands? We have no recollection of any such procedure. 4th. If, however, it be true that you did thus oust us, and did thus civilly give us notice that no more of our services would be accepted—will you inform us and this community why you published in your *Journal* (issued afterwards, and on or about the first of October, 1833,) the following:—"The Report of the *Auditing Committee* the subscribers may expect in a few days!!" And why did you write in a letter (*now before us*) dated October 24, 1833, and addressed to Mr. Starr, the following passage:—"I THINK YOU OUGHT NOT TO RESIGN YOUR APPOINTMENT ON THE COMMITTEE UNTIL you have settled and commissioned the agent. But you will regard this as but a candid expression of my opinion!!" And why did you in NOVEMBER, 1833, publish a Report of the Committee which you had OUSTED IN SEPTEMBER!! and why did you write, sign, and publish a *certificate of approval* and annex it to the Report of such a Committee—and why did you not at least inform the public in November, when you published the Report and accounts in your *Seven Thousand Copies* of an Extra Journal, that the Committee who signed the Report was in fact *no Committee*, as you had in the month of September preceding OUSTED THEM, and had taken your affairs into your own hands, and had civilly given them to understand that their services would no more be accepted, &c.!!

These are very simple and plain queries, Mr. McDowall, and direct and plain answers are alone required.

#### STATEMENTS AS TO AGENCY.—(2d Chapter.)

In December, 1834, Mr. McDowall devoted nearly one column of his *Journal* to show that he was not the "hired and accountable agent" of the Female Benevolent Society. In June, 1835, in his preface to the third edition of his *Journal*, we find a special chapter on the same subject. In the early numbers of his "*Defence*" issued in December, 1835, and in January, 1836, the same subject-matter is again introduced; and Nos. 9 and 10 of his "*Defence*," published in the *Sun* and *Herald* in April, 1836, are elaborate arguments of Mr. McDowall upon the same subject of "*Agent and Agency*." As this topic seems to be so intensely interesting to Mr. McDowall, perhaps he will pardon us if we should again invite the special attention of the public to this point, considered by him so important and cardinal. We have *proved*, we think, most conclusively, that Mr. McDowall was, during a part of the year 1833, the *hired* agent of the Female Benevolent Society—and that he received a stipulated salary *as such agent*—and we have produced his *receipts* for the same. We now purpose to show that he was not only the *hired* and therefore *accountable* agent of this Society; but independent of the fact, of his being the *hired* agent—he was in the fullest and broadest sense an *authorized* and an *accountable* agent of that Society from January, 1833, to August, 1833. He so announced himself to the public, and the Female Benevolent Society *consented* that he should be regarded by the community as the *accountable* agent of the Society.

Who can read the following *Editorial* notices in Mr. McDowall's Journal, &c., and doubt whether he was not an accountable *Receiving Agent* of the Female Benevolent Society?

IN JANUARY, 1833, Mr. McDowall in his *Journal* No. 1, as issued in that month, announces to the public that,

"Money sent to me FOR THE CAUSE will be handed to the Treasurer of the N. Y. F. B. S."—(See page 6.)

To prevent any possible misconception as to what he meant by the phrase "*for the cause*," Mr. Mc. Dowall made another communication, to the public through the columns of the "*Female Advocate*" in the same month of January, 1833, as follows:

"Money sent to me for the cause in which I AM ENGAGED, will be handed to the Treasurer of the N. Y. F. B. S." (See page 19.)

But again Mr. McDowall in May, 1833, (*Journal* No. 5,) informs the public that,

"Money to erect an Asylum or to reclaim its inmates should be sent to either of the following ladies." Here are inserted the names of the officers of the Female Benevolent Society.) *ELSE SENT TO ME IT WILL BE HANDED TO THEM.*"

But again, at the close of the official circular of the Female Benevolent Society (published in McDowall's *Journal* for July, 1833,) announcing to the public that, Mr. McDowall had "*RESIGNED THE IMMEDIATE AGENCY*," &c., is the following notice:

"Any donations to the Society may be made to either of the undersigned, or to Mr. McDowall, who WILL STILL devote all the time at his command to further the immediate interest of the Institution."

IN DECEMBER, 1833, one month after the final settlement of his accounts, Mr. McDowall inserts the following notice in his *Journal*:

"A RECEIVING AGENT OF THE N. Y. F. B. S. is Mr. J. P. Haven, No. 148 Nassau street. Funds for the use of that Society will of course be remitted to him and not to me, AS I RESIGNED THAT AGENCY for the Society several months since, &c." See *Journal*, vol. 1, p. 96.

NOW READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

IN JUNE, 1835, Mr. McDowall says,

"Where I speak" (alluding to his *Journal* for July, 1833,) "of having resigned my agency for the New York Female Benevolent Society, it is not to be understood that I there speak of resigning an agency of the nature of the agencies performed by the Rev. A. Peters, &c.—for an agency of such a nature I never had from that Society, but that I allude to the resignation (closing) of such an irresponsible, gratuitous and voluntary agency for that Society, as one neighbour going to a market town would perform for another neighbor." See Preface, 3d Ed. *Journal*.

*Query.*—Is it usual and customary, Mr. McDowall, for "one neighbour" who has performed some minor "gratuitous and irresponsible" service for "another neighbour," on his return from the market town, immediately to announce to the public through the columns of the *Gazette*, something like the following: "By the subjoined (letter) of my neighbour Mr. ———, it will be seen that I have duly delivered the package, &c. intrusted to me by him, and that I have resigned my agency," &c.!!

IN APRIL, 1836, Mr. McDowall affirms as follows:

"It is in this limited and restricted sense that the more ignorant part of the Society use the word *agent* when they speak of me as *their agent*. Not so with John Wheelwright, &c., when he affirms that I was the agent of the F. B. Society at the time of the sitting of that Convention, he means something more—he means to affirm that I was their *commissioned money agent*—acting under and for that Society—*soliciting and receiving money for their use*—and bound to pay over to their Treasurer every cent collected, without authority to make a single appropriation upon my own responsibility, except what was sent to me exclusively for the *Journal*; this is what he means to affirm. Was this true—was there one word of it true? If there was, then where is my appointment to such an agency recorded in the Societies Book? Show the record. Who gave me notice of such an appointment—who? Where is my acceptance of such an office? Where is the mutual contract—who heard it? Or who witnessed it? *No one! it has no existence—it never had.*" See *Herald*, McDowall's Defence, No. X.

*Remarks.*—Mr. McDowall, you ask for the record. You demand the parchment. Do you suppose

that you were *less an agent—less an accountable agent* of that Society—because the Managers of the Society cannot produce a *formal document disclosing the agency*, signed, sealed and delivered by yourself in the presence of two witnesses!! Will you venture to affirm that you did *not* solicit funds for that Society in the year 1833—that you were *not* the known and acknowledged agent of that Society to solicit and receive all moneys “for the cause”—“for the cause in which” you “were engaged”—and “to erect an asylum or to reclaim its inmates?”—and will you hazard the assertion that you were *not* bound by the most solemn pledge to pay all moneys contributed for the objects last specified, to the Treasurer of the Female Benevolent Society? Did you not so promise?—and how will you—how can you *safely* deny that you were *not* an *accountable agent* of that Society to solicit, receive and transfer to its Treasurer all donations sent to you “for the cause,” “to erect an Asylum,” or “to reclaim its inmates?” But you ask “where is my acceptance of such an office? Where is my commission?” We reply, read your own Journal, No. 1, vol. 1, *as originally issued and stereotyped*? Look at the communication in the “Female Advocate” signed by yourself? Review the successive numbers of your Journal from January, 1833, to November, 1833, in which you call again and again upon the Christian public to sustain the *Asylum Cause* in this City with their contributions and with their prayers? Here, then, upon the *stereotype pages* of your Journal is recorded the “contract”—and all your readers are the “witnesses” to its execution and to your acceptance!!

#### STATEMENTS AS TO THE DOINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF 1833.

IN NOVEMBER, 1833, Mr. McDowall issues an Extra Journal containing the Report of the Committee, the Account Current, and Nine Schedules, &c.—And in this Extra Journal Mr. McDowall affirms as follows:

“THE OBJECT OF ISSUING THIS EXTRA is to publish the result of the recent arrangement and final settlement of my accounts from the 1st of April, 1832, to the 6th of August, 1833—SEVEN THOUSAND COPIES of it are struck off, and each subscriber is furnished with it in connection with the October number,” &c. (See pages 13, 14 and 15.)

Now READ THE FOLLOWING!

IN DECEMBER, 1835, Mr. McDowall affirms as follows:

“I now recall your attention to the scene at Mr. Wheelwright's when they presented me that famous document which THEY called an account current, jumbled and mystified in a manner WHOLLY unintelligible to me both THEN and now—and which is still a riddle and a wonderment to PROFESSIONED ACCOUNTANTS. I refer the reader to my Journal Extra for November, 1833. Gentlemen of leisure and curiosity may travel over Europe without finding a greater literary curiosity, or a MORE PERFECT SPECIMEN OF CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.” See “McDowall's Defence,” No. 6.

“And now for the first time on the return of my clerk, I had an opportunity to examine that strange jumble of items and schedules numbered backwards and forwards from schedule No. 3 back to No. 1, and from No. 1 onward over to No. 5, having in and out till confusion was worse confounded. See McDowall's Journal Extra for November, 1833, vol. 1. Was this mystification any part of the SCHEME by which I was to be deceived and beguiled, &c.” See McDowall's Defence, No. 3.

Remarks.—By referring to pages 12, 16 and 17, the reader will see and can examine for himself the “Account Current” alluded to in the above extract. The schedules as published in McDowall's Journal Extra, are nine in number, and are numbered and described by the Committee thus:—“Schedule No. 1”—“schedule A or No. 2”—“schedule B or No. 3”—“schedule C or No. 4”—“schedule No. 5”—“schedule No. 6”—“schedule No. 7”—“schedule No. 8”—“schedule No. 9.” Over each schedule are brief and appropriate remarks, explanatory of the items, &c. (See page 16.)

Queries.—You say, Mr. McDowall, in your “Defence No. 3,” that on or about the 29th of August, 1833, after much inconvenience and trouble, you succeeded in obtaining from Mr. Starr a copy of the original documents—and on the return of your clerk, you had an opportunity, for the

first time, to examine the strange jumble of items and schedules, &c. It is therefore, apparent that you had the "Account Current" and accompanying schedules before you, and under your examination, for about three months—from August 29, 1833, to November 18, 1833. You recollect, also, that *after the settlement on the 13th of August, and after your return from the country, you have stated that the "accounts, books and letters" (were) more RIGIDLY investigated, and some omissions and errors" (were) "discovered and" (were) "corrected."* (See page 13.) And after all this minute examination—after an "Error Account" had been opened and kept open from August 13 to November 15; and after the same had been closed, and you had received the sum of \$3 10, being the balance of the error account in your favor. After all this searching and thorough investigation, you, Mr. McDowall, (*not the Committee*) issued SEVEN THOUSAND copies of a *Journal Extra*, in which you announced to the public that the express OBJECT of issuing an *Extra Journal*, and of sending forth an edition so large and extraordinary *was, to publish to the world the RESULT of the arrangement and final settlement of your accounts from April 1, 1832, to August 6, 1833, and to place the same within the reach of every subscriber, &c.* And in order to give to your subscribers and others, full and perfect information touching your accounts, and the decision of the Committee in relation to the same, you inserted at length the "Account Current"—the nine schedules, and the report of the Committee—and, also, elaborate compenents and explanatory remarks made by yourself—(your "remarks explanatory," as written and printed in your *Extra Journal* at the time, we have inserted *entire* in this *expose*. See pages 13, 14 and 15)—and after you have written, and printed, and *signed* a formal certificate of approval to the decision, &c., of the Committee—and have expended so much money (perhaps the hard earnings of some poor widow) in issuing SEVEN THOUSAND COPIES of an *Extra Journal*—and after the expenditure of other large sums of money in *stereotyping a second, ay, a third edition of this same Journal Extra*; after all this investigation—and error accounts—and certificates of approval—and "remarks explanatory"—and printing—and stereotyping; *after all these things*, and in the years 1835 and 1836, you proclaim to the Christian community through the columns of a public newspaper, that this very "Account Current," (of which you issued *Seven Thousand Copies* for the express object of informing the subscribers of your *Journal*, and other donors of money, of the "*result*" of the arrangement and final settlement of your accounts,) *was so jumbled and mystified as to be WHOLLY UNINTELLIGIBLE to you BOTH THEN AND NOW—and not only unintelligible to you, but a RIDDLE and a wonderment to professed accountants—and not only a perfect enigma and puzzle to those who have been trained in a counting-room, and who are masters in the schools of accountants; but that it is as great a literary CURIOSITY as the most curious could find in a tour over the continent of Europe; and not only so—but you assert, Mr. McDowall, that a traveller upon that same continent, could not find a MORE PERFECT SPECIMEN OF CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED, than this plain, simple, unpretending, "Account Current!!"*

But more—the schedules are also a *jumble of items, and are numbered backwards and forwards, hazing in and hazing out till confusion is worse confounded!!!* If these things be so, Mr. McDowall, how could you be guilty of such an *absolute imposition* upon the *Ladies* in the country and in the city, (donors of money) as to send such an *expose* of your accounts for *their* inspection and approval? Did you suppose that they could arrive at "*the result of the recent arrangement and final settlement of your accounts,*" by *inspecting the most perfect specimen of confusion worse confounded*, which can be found upon the whole continent of Europe!! By *examining* an involved series of nine long schedules numbered backwards and forwards, hazing in and hazing out *until confusion itself became actually confounded!!* And again, Mr. McDowall, would it not have been *proper* at least for you to have intimated in your *Extra Journal*, that the "account current" and



schedules were wholly unintelligible to you, and were a perfect riddle not only to you, but to all professed accountants: and again if you did not *then* understand the "Account Current," and do not *now* comprehend its concealed principles and results—permit us to inquire whether you are certain that the Committee *after all* may not have done right?

But we will not pursue this train of remark farther. You know, Mr. McDowall, that you can make no satisfactory excuse or apology for thus mis-representing the account current and the schedules which accompanied it—for thus attempting to deceive and mislead many who will never perhaps have the opportunity of examining those "documents" which you have, for an unworthy purpose, literally and grossly *caricatured*. We put it to your conscience as a man; we ask you as a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ—whether such known and palpable mis-representation and unwarrantable perversion of the *truth* can be,—ought to be justified? Do you—can you believe that one candid and intelligent reader of this *exposé* will plead one word in your justification? The "Account Current" is before you—your palpable mis-representation of *that* account and of the schedules accompanying the same, is also now spread out for your own examination, and subject to the searching scrutiny of the whole Christian community. And here we leave the whole matter. You are at liberty to make such explanations as you may deem proper or requisite.

#### STATEMENTS AS TO BALANCE OF MONEYS PAID TO THE COMMITTEE OF 1833.

It is well known to our readers that the amount appropriated by the Committee to the Female Benevolent Society, was no more nor no less than the sum of NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE DOLLARS AND FORTY-THREE CENTS. (See Account Current, pages 12, 13 and 18.) Mr. McDowall, we regret to say, has made statements as to the amount appropriated to this Society calculated to deceive the public, and to excite prejudices against the Committee. We shall now present to the eye of the reader the different and contradictory statements of Mr. McDowall, in reference to the sum of money so appropriated by the Committee.

IN NOVEMBER, 1833, Mr. McDowall publishes in his *Journal Extra*, the Report of Committee of 1833, in which is the following passage:

"The undersigned appointed a Committee to investigate the accounts of the Rev. John R. McDowall, &c., have in connection with that gentleman performed the duty assigned them to the 6th August last, and in addition to \$600 C6 before paid," (i.e. paid by Mr. McDowall, *not* appropriated by the Committee,) "*have appropriated \$1943 43* to the N. Y. F. B. S.," &c. (See page 11.)

In the same *Extra Journal*, Mr. McDowall says:

"The accounts presented a balance of \$1943 43 against me in favor of the New York Female Benevolent Society."

"I paid the balance \$1943 43 by a note for money I had previously placed in the hands of one of the Committee, &c."

"The balance \$1943 43 is cheerfully paid over to the Committee," &c. (See pages 13 and 14.)

NOW READ the following extraordinary statements of Mr. McDowall as to the amount of moneys claimed by and paid to the Committee of 1833—statements and representations made by him in DECEMBER, 1834, one year and one month after the publication of the "*Journal Extra*." We would invite the special attention of all our readers to the *JOURNAL for December, 1834*, from which we shall have occasion now, and on subsequent pages, to make liberal quotations. Let every reader, if possible, secure a copy of that number of the *Journal*, (we refer to *Journal No. 12, vol. 2*.) and critically examine for himself pages 96 and 97, and carefully compare the representations and statements therein made in reference to the doings of the Committee of 1833, with the *Account Current*, the Report of that same Committee, and Mr. McDowall's comments thereon, as published in the *Journal Extra*, issued in November, 1833, and inserted in this *exposé*.

IN DECEMBER, 1834, Mr McDowall affirms as follows:

"LIST OF DONATIONS,

"FORMING the sum of **\$3745 35**, claimed by the New-York Female Benevolent Society, AND PAID TO MESSRS. WHEELWRIGHT AND STARR." See Journal, vol. 2, No. 12, December, 1834, page 96, col. 2.

(Here Mr. McDowall inserts a list of "Donations" (filling four columns) commencing April, 1832, and continuing down to, and including August 3d, 1833; and then adding up the four columns of figures, he makes the total to be \$3,555 73.) Mr. McDowall then affirms as follows:

"THE ABOVE SUM OF **\$3555 73** was sent, with general directions, such as, 'for your use,' &c., and claimed by the N. Y. F. B. S., AND PAID TO MESSRS. WHEELWRIGHT AND STARR." "**\$189 62** SENT FOR THE F. B. S. THESE **\$189 62** were selected out of the **\$3745 35** claimed by the N. Y. F. B. S. as being ALL that was received up to August 6, 1833, for their use, according to the best judgment and belief of an able accountant." See same Journal, p. 97, col. 2.

(Here are inserted a list of donations, commencing March 18, 1833, and continuing down to, and including August 6, 1833, and amounting to \$189 62.) On the same page of the same Journal, col. 4, Mr. McDowall makes the following statement:

GENERAL SUMMARY

Of what the N. Y. F. B. S. received from J. R. McDowall, between the time of its formation and August 13th, 1834.

Sent to him with general directions,	\$3555 73
Sent expressly for the N. Y. F. B. S.	189 62
Paid them since August 6, 1833,	307 16
Overpaid for error in their charges,	35 00
Paid amount not credited,	128 69
Paid Rent of Asylum, from May, 1833, to May, 1834; transferred to N. Y. F. B. S.	
August 14th, 1833,	275 00
Provisions, &c. left in the Asylum, August 14th, 1833,	15 00

Total, \$4506 13

The above account is made out on the principle on which the money mentioned in it was claimed. Any entry in it will be corrected when that entry is proved to be an error.

NOT SATISFIED.

The Ladies of the New-York Female Benevolent Society, after having received through Messrs. Wheelwright and Starr, and myself, the above sum of \$4506 13, were not satisfied.

QUERIES.—Mr. McDowall, will you again carefully examine the "List of Donations forming the sum of \$3745 35," and which sum you say was claimed by the New-York Female Benevolent Society, and was paid to Messrs. Wheelwright and Starr? With your eye upon the "List" referred to, will you be pleased to answer the following plain and simple queries?

1. Do not the several sums of money which YOU PAID to the New-York Female Benevolent Society before we acted as a Committee, form a part of the \$3745 35? If yea, then do not these several sums thus paid by yourself to that Society, amount to \$600 06? If yea, then why aver that the Society claimed this sum? And surely, why affirm that you paid this sum to Messrs. Wheelwright and Starr, when you knew, and now know, that you paid this sum to that Society?

2. Do not the \$60 paid to you in April, 1832, by the Laight-street Society—the \$250 paid to you by the Trustees of the Boudinot Fund—the \$300 paid to you by the Female Benevolent Society, form another part of the \$3745 35? If yea, then upon what principle do you insert these sums in the "List of Donations?" Read your eight original receipts, and then inform us if it is customary for those who receive "Donations," to sign formal receipts therefor?

3. Have you not inserted in that "List of Donations," sums of money as received by you in 1832 and 1833, from the Laight-street, Spring-street, and Female Benevolent Societies, and from the Trustees of the Boudinot Fund, (including the above sums,) and as contributed for an assistant agent, which amount in all to the sum of \$1133? And does not this sum of \$1133 form a part of the sum of \$3745 35?

4. Now, Mr. McDowall, will you inform the public whether the Committee credited or allowed to you no part of this sum of \$3745 35? Is it true that you actually paid this whole sum of

**\$3745 35 to Messrs. Wheelwright and Starr? Will you now venture thus to affirm? Can you with safety thus represent the decision of the Committee? Surely not. For you know, Mr. McDowall, that the Committee of 1833 "credited back," or allowed to you in account out of this very sum of \$3745 35,\* THE SUMS FOLLOWING: \$600 06, the amount by yourself paid to the N. Y. F. B. S.—\$725, the amount allowed to you, and Mrs. McDowall, for, and as salary—\$284 for board of females—\$37 50 for one half quarter's rent—\$31 35 for printing—\$50 for postages—\$10 50 credited to Mrs. McDowall—and \$14 98 for your expenses to Philadelphia. Total amount of the several sums of money thus credited and allowed to you, in account by the Committee of 1833, OUT OF THIS VERY SUM OF \$3745 35, was ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS AND SIXTY-NINE CENTS!!**

5. How could you, then, Mr. McDowall, thus so many times *positively*, and in the most unqualified manner affirm, that the *whole* sum of \$3745 35, was *claimed* by the Society, and not only claimed, but *paid to Messrs. Wheelwright and Starr?* You *KNEW* (if your Committee of 1834 did not) that **\$1732 69** of this sum was credited and allowed to you in the Account Current? And you *KNEW* that the Committee of 1833 never claimed any greater or less sum than the balance of the Account Current—namely, the sum of \$1943 43. We invite your special attention to the "Account Current," &c. on a preceding page. And after, Mr. McDowall, you have minutely examined it, and also the statements which you have made in your Journal for December, 1834, (as above quoted,) we submit for your consideration the following plain interrogatories:

1. Can you give any satisfactory excuse or apology for thus *concealing CREDITS for salary, &c.* (and amounting in all to the sum of \$1732 69,)—and for thus again and again, positively, and without qualification, declaring that the *whole* sum of \$3745 35 was paid to Messrs. Wheelwright and Starr?

2. If you admit that you cannot, then is it not your imperative duty, immediately and *publicly*, to acknowledge and to confess your error in this matter?

#### MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS, &c.

IN JANUARY, 1833, Mr. McDowall inserts in his Journal, No. 1, the following, or the

#### PROPOSITION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

"*Proposition.*—If any benevolent individual, or individuals, will undertake to sustain this paper for one year, on a scale commensurate with its design, and to *pay into the Treasury of the New-York Female Benevolent Society*, all the profits arising from the subscribers for, and purchasers of, and donors to it, I will charge nothing for my services as its editor for the year 1833."

IN JUNE, 1833, Mr. McDowall inserts in his Journal the following, or the

#### PROPOSITION AFTER ACCEPTANCE.

"*Editor's Offer.*—In No. 1 he offered to *give* his editorial services for one year, if any person would come forward and sustain the Journal. The American public accepted this proposal; and *now deducting* enough from the profits of the paper to pay for his food, raiment, and contingent expenses, the remainder for 1833 is consecrated to the general cause on the plan of gratuitous circulation," &c.

*Quere.*—Why deduct, Mr. McDowall, for food, raiment, and contingent expenses, from the profits of your Journal? Had you not received from the Female Benevolent Society, and from the Trustees of the Boudinot Fund, from January 1, 1833, to June 1, 1833, the sum of \$500 as salary, besides other sums from the same source; and did not *this* sum exceed your average expenditures (for the support of your family, including the females who resided in your family) for one whole year? See Report of your Committee for the year 1834, and our calculations based on the same, upon a preceding page. Then why deduct—why change the terms of your *original* proposition?

IN NOVEMBER, 1833, Mr. McDowall, alluding to the meeting of the Committee on the 13th of August, when the accounts were adjusted, &c., says:

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\* It is proper here to remark, that the Committee debit Mr. McDowall \$4353 73—and leave at his disposal \$628 61; deduct this sum, and balance is \$3725 12—not \$3745 35—the difference is immaterial.—See page 18.

"I paid the balance, \$1943 43, by a note, for money I had previously placed in the hands of one of the Committee, and a check on the *Greenwich Savings' Bank* for the remainder." See *Extra Journal*, page 102, vol. 1.

IN DECEMBER, 1834, Mr. McDowall, in alluding to the payment by him of the same balance of \$1943 43, says:

"So, when the demand came, I was ready to meet it, principally by the moneys of my subscribers, which moneys I had in bank, and in the hands of Mr. Wheelwright." See *Journal*, December, 1834, page 96.

NOW READ THIS:

IN DECEMBER, 1835, Mr. McDowall, alluding to the payment of the same balance of \$1943 43, says:

"Striking a balance against me of about \$2000. This money, placed in my hands as TRUSTEE, to be disposed of at my discretion, and most of which had been so disposed of, THEY REQUIRED me to RAISE as I could, and have it forthwith in their court, to be paid over to, and for the use of that female association." See *Sun*, December 5, 1835.

NOW READ THIS!

IN APRIL, 1836, Mr. McDowall, alluding to the payment of the same balance of \$1943 43, says:

"2d. That Starr and Wheelwright's settlement with me in August, 1833, left me in a deplorable state. ALL MY PECUNIARY MEANS to supply my subscribers to the end of the year, were swept INTO THE TREASURY OF THE F. B. S." See *Sun*, April 15, 1836. "Defence, No. 13."

*Remarks.*—Mr. McDowall evidently designs, in the above statements, to convey the idea that the Committee not only made an unjust decision, but that a compliance with that decision was enforced in a manner peculiarly hard and oppressive. The facts in the case are simply these: Mr. McDowall, on the 13th of August, 1833, paid the balance of \$1943 43, as he has stated, by a note which he held against one of the Committee, and a check on the *Greenwich Savings' Bank* for the sum of \$1049 43, being for the balance. The check was presented at the bank on the 16th of August, 1833, and payment refused; and this check was not paid until September 16th, 1833. The reason why the check was not paid when presented at the bank, is known only to Mr. McDowall. But as Mr. McDowall has recently represented the conduct of the Committee as not only unchristian, but as absolutely oppressive, in requiring him to raise the money as he could, &c.—and also as sweeping into the Treasury of the Society his entire pecuniary means, and leaving him in a most deplorable state—as such have been Mr. McDowall's plain and undisguised declarations, we believe it to be our duty to disclose the real truth and actual facts even as to this matter. We have, therefore, obtained from the "*Greenwich Savings' Bank*," a copy of Mr. McDowall's "Bank Account." It is as follows:

REV. J. R. McDOWALL'S Account with GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK.

1833.	Debtor.		1833.	Contra Credit.	
September 16, Draft,	- - - -	\$500 00	July 22, - - - -	- - - -	\$83 00
" 27, do	- - - -	375 00	August 5, - - - -	- - - -	1089 00
1834.			September 13, - - - -	- - - -	31 25
March 17, Draft,	- - - -	25 00	December 2, - - - -	- - - -	295 00
June 23, do	- - - -	400 00	" 13, - - - -	- - - -	52 00
1835.			1834.		
January 5, Draft	- - - -	325 40	January 1, Interest,	- - - -	4 01
			February 14, Rent,	- - - -	31 25
			June 23, do	- - - -	31 25
			July 1, Interest,	- - - -	7 92
			1835.		
			January 1, Interest,	- - - -	7 92
		\$1625 40			\$1625 00

*Remarks on Bank Account.*—The check was for \$1049 43. Now let us inquire what was the actual

condition of Mr. McDowall's *finances* on the 13th of August, when the check was *drawn*, and on the 16th of September, when the check was *paid*.

Look at the credit side of the "Bank Account."

1833.

July 22, Mr. McDowall deposited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$83 00
August 5, Mr. McDowall deposited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1082 00
August 13th, Check was drawn; as no part of the two deposits had been withdrawn.									
<hr/>									
He had in the Bank, on the 13th August, 1833, the sum of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1165 00
Amount to be paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1049 43
<hr/>									
BALANCE REMAINING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$115 57

Thus we see that he had in the bank, on the 13th of August, when the check was *drawn*—and on the 16th of August, when the check was presented and payment *refused*—the sum of \$1165 with which to pay his check of \$1049 43! What then does the Bank Account tell us was the state of his funds on the 16th of September, when the *check* WAS PAID?

1833.

July 22, Mr. McDowall's deposit was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$83 00
August 5, do do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1082 00
September 13, do do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 25
<hr/>									
Cash in the Bank, (Sept. 16,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1196 25
September 16, Mr. McDowall makes his (FIRST) DRAFT on the Bank for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
<hr/>									
SEPTEMBER 16, BALANCE REMAINING IN BANK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$696 25

It is evident, therefore, as Mr. McDowall paid a *check* for \$1049 43 on the 16th of September, and only drew from the bank the sum of \$500, that he must have had the balance of the check out of bank; i. e. he had funds *out* of bank amounting to the sum of \$549 43—so that on the day the check was actually paid, Mr. McDowall had *on interest*, AFTER THE CHECK WAS PAID, in the Greenwich Savings' Bank, the sum of almost SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS!!!

But another fact is disclosed by this "Bank Account." It is this: it will be perceived that the final balance of the account was not drawn until January 5, 1835. On this day Mr. McDowall draws from the bank the sum of \$325 49; and if any one will make the calculation, it will be found that about \$160 65 of this final balance of \$325 40, was *deposited as early as December 2, 1833, and was on interest from that day to January 5th, 1835!* We now leave this Bank Account for the further and more minute examination of Mr. McDowall, and submit the question to the public, *whether it is true that by the settlement of August 13, 1833, all Mr. McDowall's pecuniary means to supply his subscribers to the end of the year, were swept into the Treasury of the F. B. S.?* *Whether it is true that we required him to RAISE the money as he could? Whether it is true that we compelled him to bring the money forthwith into our court," &c.?*

STATEMENTS AS TO THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—THE ASYLUM—THE EFFORTS OF BENEVOLENT LADIES IN THIS CITY IN BEHALF OF THE CAUSE, AND FOR HIS SUPPORT, &c.

IN OCTOBER, 1832, Mr. McDowall says:

"On the 14th of March I received the following note from a lady I had never seen:  
"The Rev. Mr. McDowall is requested to call on Mrs. —, Warren-street." I called on that lady. She said she was glad to see me—that she had read my pamphlet—that she was persuaded it was her duty to do something to keep me in the field of labour—that she had conversed with

several distinguished ladies about *supporting me*—that they were disposed to do it, and that she had agreed to see me on the subject, adding, 'Sir, will you go on, if *we support you?*' &c. 'The lady,' (above referred to,) aided by her pastor, succeeded in organizing a Society of Benevolent Ladies in the Laight-street Church to *aid me*. In May a similar Society was organized in the Spring-street Church. In July another in the Carmine-street Church. If these ladies had done nothing, there would this day' (i. e. in October, 1832,) 'be no door in this city open for the reception of poor wanderers—the open door is small, but it is as large as \$228 70 could make it. Out of that sum was paid house rent, and a family of from four to eight persons has been supported. At present there is one female in the family and three at service, &c. If the ladies in each church in the city and country will engage to support two of these *pitious* persons, by contributing \$100 a year, the work will go on. Funds contributed for this object will be publicly acknowledged,' &c. See "McDowall's Letter," Journal No. 1, January, 1833, page 4, col. 3.

*Note*.—"McDowall's Letter" was addressed to the Ladies of the United States, &c. &c., and is wholly devoted to an earnest appeal in behalf of abandoned and profligate women in this city—and calls loudly upon all to contribute of their abundance to rescue and to save those who were shut out from all sympathy—to provide for them an asylum, a place of refuge, &c. And it will be remembered, that all Mr. McDowall had received when this letter was penned (October, 1832,) was \$203; and that the Laight-street and Spring-street Societies contributed the whole of this sum except \$24 25. See Report of Committee of 1834, and Mr. McDowall's Cash Account on page 20.

Did these ladies do any thing more in the year 1832? Read the following :

IN FEBRUARY, 1833, Mr. McDowall, in a letter addressed to Mr. Beebe of Utica, the Editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register, gives a history of the cause he had espoused, and of his trials in connection therewith. We make the following extracts :

"In February, 1832, I issued my pamphlet *Magdalen Facts*, and gave away nearly one thousand copies of it, in order to get it into circulation. I had no bookseller to push the sale of it for me. Involved in debt, unaided by any individual, the friends of the cause disheartened, opposition great, and prejudice violent, I stood *alone*, and the winds of adversity beat violently upon me, &c. When I visited the abodes of infamy, and circulated tracts to the people there, I met many who knew me, and entreated me to help them. But what could I do—I became dumb before them. I fasted and made known my petition to God, that He would either open a door through which I might escape from this field of labour, or that *He would raise me up friends*. *He heard me and returned a comforting answer*. As I walked out in the city a gentleman handed me a note from a lady in Warren-street, requesting me to call on her, &c. Encouraged by the interview with me, she renewed her efforts to interest other ladies in the object before her. Several weeks, however, passed before she found *four ladies courageous enough to accept an office in a Society she proposed to form in Dr. Cox's congregation*. Fear of being caricatured by the profligate, as I had been, deterred ladies from acting according to the feelings of their hearts. *The uproar occasioned by the Magdalen Report was not forgotten, and trembling seized some ladies as they thought of it in connection with an effort of their own to do what the Magdalen Society attempted*. Dr. Cox encouraged the ladies to act, and a Society was formed in the Laight-street Church to *assist me*. In about three weeks after this three ladies (two of them Baptists, and one a Presbyterian) called in and ministered to my necessities. These ladies convened in different places, groups of ladies in parlours, where I conversed with them, &c. Fear of the unprincipled began to abate—*friends to the cause* to multiply, and things to assume a brighter aspect. THE LAIGHT-STREET SOCIETY HIRED A HOUSE AND TOOK IN HALF A DOZEN WOMEN, AND INTENDED TO RECEIVE MORE; *the other Society aided in the work*. See the Letter to Mr. Beebe, dated February 7, 1833, and printed in Journal No. 7, vol. 1, page 49; col. 3.

But again :

IN JUNE, 1833, Mr. McDowall says :

"There is no Magdalen Asylum in New-York. But there *are* in it benevolent ladies recently organized into a Society to erect a house for the reformation of dissolute women. These ladies need a lot of land, and money to erect buildings thereon. Reader, what thine hand findeth to do, do quickly, &c. Can you give any thing, and when, and how much, to build an *Asylum in New-York city*," &c. See Journal, vol. 1, page 40.

But again :

IN SEPTEMBER, 1833. In the Journal for this month, issued about the first of October, Mr. McDowall says :

"The Report of the Auditing Committee the subscribers may expect in a few days. I APPROVE that the funds transferred from me to the New-York Female Benevolent Society, by the decision of the Committee, should be at the disposal of that Society. The result of my operations will be favourable to that Society, which has for its future prosperity and triumphant success, my most ardent desires and fervent prayers. Several thousand dollars are yet required to enable it to erect a building adapted to its object. And will a benevolent public withhold from its treasury

those funds without which its operations must be seriously retarded, or rendered comparatively useless. *Shall the Society languish for want of money?* See Journal, vol. 1, page 72.

*But again:*

IN OCTOBER, 1833, Mr. McDowall, in a letter dated October 21, addressed to Mr. J. Wheelwright, and alluding to the balance appropriated by the Committee to the N. Y. F. B. S., says:

"THE FUNDS GO TO THE CAUSE, I AM NOW SATISFIED." See this Letter of Mr. McDowall's on a subsequent page.

*BUT AGAIN:*

IN NOVEMBER, 1833, Mr. McDowall writes and prints a formal certificate of approval, as follows:

"I approve, that for the promotion of the cause the N. Y. F. B. S. should dispose of the funds transferred to it from me by the recent settlement with the Committee.  
(Signed,) J. R. McDOWALL."

*BUT ONCE MORE.*

Mr. McDowall, immediately following the above certificate, adds the following remarks:

"It is my desire, that if any funds originally intended by the donors for the circulation of the Journal, have been assigned by this settlement to the N. Y. F. B. S., that they may now be left at the disposal of that Society; because a LARGE PORTION of the funds were given either to sustain the Journal, or the expenses of the family I had, as the one or the other object might the most need the funds, and as the N. Y. F. B. S. now has the family entirely and separately to support, and I am wholly freed from the expenses it may incur. The funds REMAINING where they are will animate the ladies to persevere in their self-denying labours, and probably be a means of establishing an infant institution that has to struggle with difficulties no one can appreciate who has not been long employed in attempts to rescue the fallen from present and future miseries. The Society has claims of no ordinary weight upon the public at large, &c. The balance, \$1943 43, is cheerfully paid over to the Committee," &c. See pages 13 and 14, and look at the other sufficient reasons given by Mr. McDowall why the money should remain at the disposal of the Society.

*Remarks.*—From the extracts from Mr. McDowall's Journals and Letters, as above given, we learn in what light he regarded the persevering and self-denying efforts of the ladies in this city in his behalf. And we also learn how, and for what reasons, he approved of the decision of the Committee of 1833. And it should be remarked, that all his unqualified declarations of approval of the decision of the Committee, in his Journal for September—in his letters to Mr. J. Wheelwright in October—and in his Journal Extra for November—were all made after the settlement in August—after the alleged "condition"—after the "famous document" called the "Account Current," together with the "Schedules hazing in and out," had been received by him and examined—after Mr. McDowall had (as he now alleges) "ousted" the Committee itself of all jurisdiction over his affairs, &c.—and after all the "intrigue," "deception," "beguiling," "injustice," "oppression" and "fraud" with which the Committee are now charged by Mr. McDowall.

Now, READER, peruse the following declarations of Mr. McDowall in reference to the same Committee—to the same balance of \$1943 43, so "cheerfully" paid over to that Committee—to the same ladies who dared to sustain him and the cause in the years 1832 and 1833—and carefully compare the statements, and draw such inferences as may be fairly deducible therefrom.

IN JANUARY, 1836, Mr. McDowall, alluding to the balance of \$1943 43 paid to the Female Benevolent Society, affirms:

"But a good cause requires not FOUL MEANS!! The God of Heaven will neither accept them nor aid them by His power. The holy tribes going in to possess the promised land under the banner of JEHOVAH himself, quailed before their enemies whilst there was an Achan in the camp grasping 'the goodly Babylonish garment and the wedge of gold.' That there is UNRIGHTOUSNESS now in the hands of the Female Benevolent Society—that they have built their house upon injustice and oppression—that they have resorted to misrepresentation and calumny to disparage a feared rival, and to divert the public patronage from him to their own coffers—that managers and officers of the Society have done this, I charge BEFORE GOD AND MY COUNTRY, &c. You cannot—you cannot in common honesty go forward pledging your character and influence in favour of a Society which lies under the solemn charge I have brought against it—a charge involving calumny, oppression, unrighteousness, &c.

"Ah! but you will be troubled—must be troubled—your own consciences will trouble you—the donors of two thousand dollars will trouble you—the Christian public will trouble you—the infidel public will cry 'shame!'—nothing will go well with you till the 'goodly Babylonish garment, and

*the wedge of gold is laid out before the Lord," and the orders of donors commanding restitution of MONEY ILLY-GOTTEN, and retained against equity, be duly honored, &c.* Ladies, allow me to say to you, ye are mistaken—your day will come—ye shall be weighed in the balance of the sanctuary, and of public opinion, and if ye are found wanting!! See "McDowall's Defence," Nos. 4 and 6, (Sun and Transcript.)

NOTE.—Mr. McDowall, as will be recollected by all who perused his Journal for the year 1833, by appeals in almost every number, urged the ladies in the country to send in their contributions to aid the Female Benevolent Society to erect an *Asylum in this city*. The Asylum cause is a great and prominent cause held up before the Christian community in the numbers of his Journal for the year 1833. And in November, 1833, in the Journal Extra, he urges the importance of *this cause*. "The degradation of *country* women in New-York call for a remedy from the *country*. And in this light of the subject the ladies composing the N. Y. F. B. S. send abroad throughout the land to their sisters every where the humble petition, *will you come over and help us to BUILD AN ASYLUM in which we may take your daughters and educate and reform them.*" But after this Society had struggled with and overcame the many difficulties which lie in their path—after they had accomplished this object so much desired—just as the long-wished for Asylum had been founded—then Mr. McDowall, for reasons known only to himself, and to Him who searches the heart and scans the inmost thoughts, publishes in his Journal for December, 1834, a long editorial article designed to excite a prejudice against the Asylum provided by the efforts of the ladies of this Society. We only give the heads of his remarks. They are as follows:

"The Asylum of the F. B. Society is *not such an Asylum* as is needed in New-York state. 1. *Its location is bad.* 2. It has not land enough. 3. It is improperly enclosed. 4. The Asylum has suitable accommodations for not more than two matrons and twenty-nine women. 5. The rooms are inconveniently arranged. 6. The rooms are not ventilated. These considerations induce me to believe that the Asylum which the New-York Female Benevolent Society purchased in May, 1834, is WHOLLY INADEQUATE to the grand object the Society has, or ought to have in view." See Journal, vol. 2, p. 98.

Queries.—Mr. McDowall, have you read the last two extracts from your Journal and your "Defence?" If you have, permit us to put to you some plain queries?

1. Was not the Committee appointed at your request, and by your friends, the donors of money?

2. Did not that Committee decide that the sum of \$1943 43 should be appropriated to the Female Benevolent Society?

3. Did you not approve of that decision in August, when the decision was made?—In September, when you announced the Report of the Committee as forthcoming?—In October, when you addressed a letter to Mr. J. Wheelwright in which you said, "*The funds go to the cause, I am now satisfied?*" And in November, when you signed and printed your formal certificate of approval—when you gave three sufficient reasons for such approval—and when you published to the world that the balance, \$1943 43, is *cheerfully* paid over to the Committee?

4. If you admit that these things are so, (and we know not how you can deny their verity,) then what do you mean when, in 1835 and 1836, you charge the Society to whom *your own* Committee awarded the money—and with whose award you so *cheerfully complied*—WITH MONEY "ILLY GOTTEN"—with "unrighteousness"—"oppression"—"injustice"—"foul means," &c. Again we ask, what do you mean by such charges? Why did you not thus accuse these ladies when you published your Journal Extra? Why not then, when the "story of your wrongs" was fresh and vividly before your mind? Mr. McDowall, the duty rests on you to explain!!!

SPECIMENS OF MR. McDOWALL'S MODE OF QUOTING HIS OWN, OR THE LANGUAGE OF OTHERS, &c.

IN JANUARY, 1836, Mr. McDowall, alluding to the Female Benevolent Society, affirms:



"This did not pacify them—their INSATIABLE desires and efforts increased to grasp more of my funds. I, therefore, at the close of the next year, (1834), inserted every sum I had received and appropriated to my own use since 6th August, 1833, up to January, 1834, accompanied by the name of the donor of each of those sums; and then (1834) added the following notice:

☞ "If I have mistaken the intention of the donors in the appropriation of their funds, they will GRATIFY ME if they will IMMEDIATELY write to the N. Y. F. B. S. an ORDER on me for their donations, AND I WILL," &c. ☞ Could this Society ask any thing more fair, or better calculated to do them justice, if they had been WRONGED!" See "Defence," N. Y. Sun, January 30, 1836.

*Queries*.—The above is an accurate quotation (with the two ☞ ☞) from McDowall's Defence, No. 6. Now, reader, what impression was made on your mind when you read the above notice as quoted by Mr. McDowall in his "Defence?" What meaning did you attach to the words "and I will," &c.? What idea did Mr. McDowall design to convey by the phrase "and I will," &c.? If the Society could ask nothing "more fair," &c., than the publication of such a notice by Mr. McDowall, then all our readers exclaim at once that the original notice inserted in the Journal in 1834, and partially quoted by Mr. McDowall, as far, and including the words, "and I will, &c.," was in substance this: *writes to the N. Y. F. B. S. an order on me for their donations, "and I will" pay the amounts of the several orders over to the Treasurer of that Society!!* Is not this the idea designed to be conveyed? Does not Mr. McDowall mean to leave the impression upon the mind of every reader of his "Defence," that such in substance was the original notice inserted in the Journal of December, 1834? Now let us produce the original notice above quoted in part. Here it is. We quote from Journal, vol. 2, (December, 1834,) page 97, col. 4.

"If I have mistaken the intention of the donors in the appropriation of their funds, it will GRATIFY me if they will IMMEDIATELY write to the N. Y. F. B. S. an ORDER on me for their donations, AND I WILL SET OFF SUCH ORDERS AGAINST THE MONEY DUE TO ME FROM THE N. Y. F. B. S., TO REDUCE, IF POSSIBLE, THE BALANCE WHICH THEY OWE ME."

*Queries*.—Now, Mr. McDowall, we think the Society could ask something "more fair," and better calculated to do them justice, than such a notice as the above. Do you not think so? Does the cause of your "Defence" require such concealment of the truth as is disclosed in this "quotation?" We now understand what the phrase, "I will, &c.," means. Let every reader examine and judge for himself.

We can only give one example illustrative of the fairness of Mr. McDowall in quoting the language of others. As it is so glaring and palpable, and the object so clearly revealed, we could not do ourselves justice, nor deal out even-handed justice to him, were we to omit to introduce it in this connection.

READ THIS!!

"Written evidence of the condition. In the course of the aforesaid correspondence, I received a letter from Mr. John Wheelwright, dated October 16, 1833, in which, after giving his statement of the transaction at his house on the 13th of August, and after stating that the account was read to me item by item, he adds: ☞ "It was THEN stated to you," [to induce you to adjust that account,] 'that if any errors appeared they should be corrected.' Any errors should be corrected. Indeed? And what could I ask more? 'This would satisfy my patrons,' &c. See McDowall's Defence, No. 4, N. Y. Sun, January 6, 1836.

*Remarks*.—You understand, reader, that Mr. McDowall attempts to prove, by the above extract from the letter of one of the Committee, that at the time when the Committee met, on the 13th of August, to adjust and settle the accounts—and after the accounts were read over to Mr. McDowall item by item—but before the settlement was actually made, and in order to induce Mr. McDowall to adjust and settle the same, Mr. McDowall insisted on a "condition," and that the Committee assented thereto; and that then the accounts were adjusted and settled. Now, Mr. McDowall, was this so? Have you quoted the letter correctly? Let our readers answer! We now give the letter as written. We quote from a copy of this letter of October 16, furnished to a Committee of the Presbytery by Mr. McDowall himself.

The letter as written, and from which original letter Mr. McDowall quoted, reads as follows:

"The account was read to you item by item, and you REPEATEDLY expressed YOUR ENTIRE SATIS-

SACTION, and of your own voluntary accord drew a check for the balance. It was then stated to you, that if any errors appeared they should be corrected, and an account is opened for that purpose, as you are well aware." See this Letter entire on a subsequent page.

*Queries.*—Mr. McDowall, by the letter, as written, it seems the account was settled. Your decided and repeated expressions of entire satisfaction were given—the balance struck, and a check therefor drawn by you ; and then, Mr. McDowall—yes, then, after the whole account was adjusted, and the balance paid, it was stated to you, that if any errors appeared they should be corrected.

Now, Mr. McDowall, why thus misrepresent? Why misquote the letter of another? Does your cause require such a deliberate perversion of the truth? Must written records be mutilated—must stereotype records be altered—to aid your defence before this community?

We now commend to your careful perusal the various extracts from your written and printed productions with which we have filled the preceding pages of this *Exposé*. May the review be not without salutary and wholesome instruction to you, as well as to others. We, therefore, now, in the briefest and most concise manner possible, close our labours as a Committee, by submitting the following

## HISTORY OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

In the year 1828 several benevolent ladies in this city, of different religious denominations, established a *Sabbath School* in the Female Penitentiary at Bellevue. This Penitentiary is made the residence of abandoned females, who have been arrested by the police of the city as vagrants, rioters or disturbers of the peace. The short period of their confinement (not often exceeding sixty days) afforded to these ladies but a brief space of time to instruct and to rescue,—and the result was, that immediately upon their release from confinement, these unhappy women would return to their accustomed abodes of wretchedness and infamy. But the efforts of these benevolent ladies were not in vain—the chain of facts disclosed by their labors in this Female Penitentiary, awakened the attention of the Christian community, and on the first day of January in the year 1830, the "*New-York Magdalen Society*" was instituted. The object of this Society, was to provide an Asylum for females who had deviated from the paths of virtue, and were desirous of being restored to a respectable station in society. Immediately after the formation of this Society, as we learn from its first Annual Report, a few pious individuals undertook to hold religious meetings, and to *organize Sabbath Schools at the Five Points*. The persons thus engaged were chiefly those who were the teachers in the Sunday School at the Penitentiary ; they visited the abodes of those whom they sought to instruct and to save—and presented to them Tracts and Bibles, and labored to teach them to read. After the Magdalen Society was instituted, and a temporary Asylum provided, and *after* the establishment of the Sabbath School at the Five Points, the Report alluded to,

informs us that two young men, *then* students in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, made a visit to this city, and enlisted in this cause. These young men were brothers, and one of them was Mr. J. R. McDowall,—and we learn from McDowall's Journal, (vol. 1, page 35,) that in *Sept.* 1830, the Assistant Secretary of the American Tract Society requested (him) to unite with a "band of Sabbath School teachers at the Five Points." And in that month and year Mr. McDowall commenced his labors in this city as a *fellow laborer* with the Sabbath School teachers who were then, and who had been for many months, (and some of them for more than two years) engaged in the self-denying enterprise of instructing the degraded and abandoned females of this city. Thus it seems when Mr. McDowall came to this city in *Sept.* 1830, the New-York Magdalen Society was organized—a temporary Asylum provided—and a Sabbath School instituted at the Five Points; and afterwards, upon the suggestion of Mr. McDowall, the "Christian Benevolent Society" was formed. This Society organized Infant Schools for white and colored children—procured a place for a Sunday School, and for *preaching the gospel* at the Five Points, and employed Mr. J. R. McDowall as *Chaplain*.

How long this "Christian Benevolent Society" existed, and what were the results of its efforts, we are not informed. But we believe it continued but a short period of time.

In June, 1831, the Magdalen Society issued its *first and only* Annual Report. The history of this Report, and the excitement created in this city by its publication, is too well and too widely known, to require any detailed explanation from us. We would only remark, that Mr. McDowall was the *Chaplain* of the Society in the year 1831, and his name is recorded in the list of the officers for that year.

In August Mr. McDowall resigned his office as Chaplain to that Institution, and in the autumn the Society itself suspended its operations. Mr. Elijah Pierson then attempted to sustain the Asylum; he, however, having incurred a debt of no inconsiderable amount, in a few months afterwards terminated the Asylum. Thus, on the first day of January, 1832, the New-York Magdalen Society, and the Christian Benevolent Society, were both extinct, and the Asylum itself was abandoned at that time, or in a very short period afterwards. Thus it appears that in 1830—31, two Societies were organized in this city, and under each Mr. McDowall held the office of *Chaplain*—and his "Cash Account" tells us that from Mr. Arthur Tappan, the President of one of the Societies, he received \$100— from the Magdalen So-

ciety, board for *three months*—from the Christian Benevolent Society, \$25, and from other individuals money and clothing to the amount of \$25 — whole amount Mr. McDowall received, between September, 1830, and August 1831, was \$150. We have now reached in the course of our history the first day of January, 1832.

In January of this year (1832) Mr. McDowall states in his Journal for Dec. 1834, that he was in a most destitute condition—and that he sought the advice of, and made his situation known to the Rev. H. G. Ludlow and others; and in the month of March following a meeting of several clergymen was held to consult as to the measures it was expedient to adopt in reference to the cause. In February, Mr. McDowall issued his "Magdalen Facts." This publication involved him in debt, and from his own account, as contained in his letter to Mr. Beebee, before alluded to, his situation at that time (February, 1832,) was to him most trying and disheartening. He says, that the "winds of adversity beat violently upon him."

March 14th, 1832, he received *the note* from the lady in Warren-street, and in this month an association of ladies was formed in the Laight-street Church to aid him and to sustain the cause. March 29, 1832, the committee, appointed at a previous meeting of clergymen and elders, convened for consultation as to what measures should be adopted in reference to this cause. This committee, after some discussion as to various matters connected with the subjects submitted to them, resolved to defer reporting a plan of operations till a subsequent period; but advised Mr. McDowall to labor in connection with the Laight-street Society as a *missionary*, for the period of *three months*. Thus we find Mr. McDowall is again in the *employ* of the next Society formed in this city after the dissolution of the Magdalen and Christian Benevolent Societies; and it will be recollected that in April, 1832, he received sixty dollars from the Treasurer of this Society "*on account, for services rendered.*"

May 2, 1832, a meeting of ministers and other gentlemen was held at the American Tract Society's House. The committee above referred to, made a report. It presented a constitution for a Society, which was discussed and adopted—and the meeting itself became a Society, under the name of the "Benevolent Society of the City of New-York."

In October, 1832, THIS Society appointed Mr. McDowall a *Religious Instructor* of Magdalen's at a salary of \$600 a year, *commencing* May 1st, 1832. Again we find Mr. McDowall in the employ of *this* the *fourth* regularly organized Society in this city—and it may be

proper here to remark, that all the Societies above named or alluded to, were organized for the express object of erecting or providing an *Asylum*. This was the great, the principal object and design of the several associations, from the Magdalen Society down to the Benevolent Society of the city of New-York.\* The Laight-street Church, and Spring-street Church Societies contributed to Mr. McDowall, within about twenty four dollars, *all* the money he received from January, or April, 1832, to the October following—and these ladies also hired a house, and provided accommodations “for half a dozen women.” In the year 1832, there were organized three associations or societies of ladies—in the Laight-street Church, in the Spring-street Church, and in the Carmine-street Church. The Laight-street Society was the most active and efficient, the other two associations collected only some small sums of money. Besides these associations, there was the Benevolent Society of the city of New-York—this Society was constituted by gentlemen. In December, 1832, all these several Societies either became extinct, or were *merged* in a new organization. On the 27th day of December, 1832, the “New-York Female Benevolent Society” was formed—and up to the formation of this Society Mr. McDowall’s total receipts, for his own use *and for the cause*, from September, 1830, only amounted to \$580 37, or sixty-five and a half cents per day. See *Cash Account*.

On the first day of January, 1833, the several societies and associations of gentlemen and ladies, which had existed in the years 1830, 1831 and 1832, suspended their efforts, as before stated, and the New-York Female Benevolent Society *alone* represented and embodied the friends of the cause in this city. The first Directress of the Laight-street Society, and those with whom she had been associated in the year 1832, became the active and efficient members of this new association. And it should be remarked also, that at this time, many other ladies connected with different churches in this city also tendered their services, and were enrolled among the officers and managers of this Female Benevolent Society. The friends of this important cause seemed to unite in the opinion, that the organization of the New-York Female Benevolent Society constituted an auspicious era in the history of the Magdalen effort in this city. In view of the history of the past—the formation of the Magdalen Institution—the brief period of its existence—and its sudden or abrupt termination and dissolution—it was the deliberate conviction of the friends of this most important and praiseworthy charity, that this department of Christian effort and benevo-

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\* The Christian Benevolent Society is, perhaps, an exception to this remark.

lence, should be and ought to be surrendered to, or placed under the sole *direction and management of the ladies* connected with the different churches of this city. Under these circumstances, the New-York Female Benevolent Society commenced its existence—and it *then*, as now, embodied some of the most active, respectable, and efficient ladies of our city. Mr. McDowall at this time was employed as a missionary or Religious Instructor of Magdalens—and in addition to the sums of money contributed or paid to him, by the Ladies of the Laight-street and Spring-street Societies, in the year 1832; he also received from the trustees of the Boudinot Fund in November, 1832, and in January, 1833, \$100; this \$100 was paid to him by the trustees as a part of the salary voted to him by the Gentlemen's Benevolent Society, in October, 1832, and for his services as Religious Instructor of Magdalens. Then it is apparent, that *up to January 1st, 1833*, Mr. McDowall was employed or labored in this city as Sabbath School teacher, as missionary, as chaplain, and as Religious Instructor of Magdalens, under the direction of, or in connexion with—the “band of Sabbath School Teachers,” at the Five Points—the New-York Magdalen Society—the Christian Benevolent Society—the Laight-street Benevolent Society—and the Gentlemen's Benevolent Society.

But to proceed—In the month of January, 1833, Mr. McDowall issues the first number of “McDowall's Journal.” In this number of the Journal are printed the names of the officers of the Female Benevolent Society, and an editorial notice that all moneys sent to Mr. McDowall, *FOR THE CAUSE*, would be paid by him to the Treasurer of this Society; and in the *same month* Mr. McDowall makes a communication to the public through the columns of the Female Advocate, that all moneys sent to him *for the cause* in which *he was engaged*, as well as the ladies, would be paid into the treasury of this Society. And what was this cause? What had been the aim, purpose and object of the several Associations which had existed and ceased to exist in the years 1830, 1831 and 1832? Was it not to provide, found and sustain an Asylum? To secure a place of refuge—a *home* for that miserable and wretched class of society who had hitherto been neglected and shut out from all the kindlier sympathies of the community? And this, too, was the design and purpose of the New-York Female Benevolent Society. And was not this *the* cause in which Mr. McDowall himself had for more than two years been perseveringly engaged? Was not the rescue of these degraded females the moving, the principal object which brought him to our city? Did not the hope, that he might save some poor wanderer, sustain him in 1830, 1831 and 1832, when visiting on errands of mercy the dark

and loathsome prison houses of the Five Points? Surely no one who has read "Mr. McDowall's Letter," published in 1832, or his Journal issued in 1833, can doubt what Mr. McDowall considered *emphatically the cause*. But we will not dwell on this point.

On the fourth day of February, 1833, the Female Benevolent Society regularly constituted Mr. McDowall their agent, and voted to him a salary of \$600 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance. And on the 7th of February, in pursuance of this appointment and *vote*, \$150, the amount of the first quarter's salary was paid to him, and his receipt therefor given. On the 21st February, the trustees of the Boudinot Fund pay to him the sum of \$50—and on the 13th of March, another sum of \$50—and on the 22d of April, another sum of \$50. These payments, together with the two sums of \$50 each paid to him in November, 1832, and in the month of January, 1833, amounted to Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. And why was this sum of money paid to Mr. McDowall? What services did he render to entitle him thereto? And for *whom* did he render services?

The following letter from Messrs. Tomlinson and Allen, the trustees, is a satisfactory answer to these interrogatories:

"New-York, April 12th, 1836.

"DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiries respecting the appropriations by us of money from the *Boudinot Fund* to the Rev. J. R. McDowall—we state, that in the latter part of 1832, and the beginning of 1833, we paid to him from that Fund, in all, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars—and that it was paid to him as a Religious Instructor of Magdalens in this city—and as *Agent* first, of the Benevolent Society"—(Gentlemen's) "*and afterwards of the Female Benevolent Society of this city—and as part pay of the salary of \$600, which we understood they successively voted to him as their Agent.*"

"Yours, Respectfully,

(Signed)

WM. A. TOMLINSON,  
MOSES ALLEN."

Mr. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.

On the 8th of May, 1833, a meeting of the friends of Moral Reform was held at the office of Mr. McDowall to consult as to measures for the further promotion of the cause. This meeting Mr. McDowall styles the "Convention of 1833." After some statements by Mr. McDowall, and *at his request*, the "Committee of 1833" was appointed. May 16th, the Female Benevolent Society pay to Mr. McDowall \$150, and the receipt of his agent, Mr. Hall, taken there-

for. By the two payments of \$150 each, his salary as Agent of the Female Benevolent Society, was paid for six months—*i. e.* from February 1, 1833, to August 1, 1833.

After our appointment as a committee on the 8th of May, we were repeatedly urged by Mr. McDowall to attend to the duties incident to our appointment. He says in his Journal for Dec., 1834, "several times I requested Mr. Wheelwright, *on behalf of the committee*, and at my expense, and as a *favor to me*, to send me an accountant to write up my books, and to prepare my accounts for the auditing committee, &c." Thus it is apparent that the committee were not disposed to be *coercive* in urging an immediate settlement of the accounts in question. After repeated solicitation on the part of Mr. McDowall, the Committee, after the lapse of about three months from the time of their appointment, commenced their examination of the accounts. About the first of August, Mr. McDowall placed in the hands of Mr. Starr, one member of the committee, such books, papers, and letters as he chose, and Mr. Starr devoted much time and attention to a full and thorough examination of their contents, arranged the accounts in schedules, and thus classified or reduced the whole to as much order as *such* accounts would admit. Mr. Starr having examined and classified or arranged the accounts, submitted the same to the committee, at a meeting of the committee, held on the 13th of August, 1833.

At this meeting J. Wheelwright, Charles Starr, and James L. Phelps were present, and together examined and investigated the *results* which the thorough examination of Mr. Starr, of all the accounts *in detail*, had disclosed—as well as the principles upon which an Account Current was made up; and after much investigation, the several members of the committee above named, gave their decided and united approval of the correctness of the *Account Current*. After Dr. Phelps had thus examined and approved of the principles upon which the Account Current was based and a balance struck, he was called to attend to some professional business. Soon after his departure, Mr. McDowall came in. The other members of the committee then read to Mr. McDowall the accounts as made out, *item by item*, and explained or elucidated the principles which had controlled or influenced them in arriving at and appropriating the balance. Mr. McDowall, after the reading and explanation, repeatedly assured the committee that he was entirely satisfied with the result—that he was glad the accounts were settled—and immediately, and so far as the committee could judge, *very cheerfully* drew a check for the balance. Certain it is, he drew the check voluntarily, without even a *request* on the



part of the committee—and after the principles upon which the balance was struck had received the entire and unqualified approbation of the three members of the committee\* (a majority of the whole committee) and of Mr. McDowall himself;—and after this balance was paid by Mr. McDowall's check—in other words, after the whole account *was settled and paid*. The committee then informed Mr. McDowall, that if any errors appeared they should be corrected. And in accordance with this assurance, an *Error Account* was subsequently opened and settled.

The manner in which the accounts were settled has been already sufficiently explained and elucidated. It is only necessary here to remark, that all moneys sent to Mr. McDowall for the "circulation of the Journal," or "to do with as he thought best," (unless it was indicated that the money was designed for an object other than the Journal,) *were left at his disposal*—and these sums are represented in the account current by the credit of \$628 61. Deducting *this* sum from total debit of \$4353 73, and a balance remains of \$3725 12—deducting from *this* sum the sums of money (\$600 06) paid to the Society from January 8, 1833, to June 19, 1833, by Mr. McDowall *himself*, upon *his own* responsibility and according to *his own* views of the wishes of the donors, and a balance remains of \$3125 06. Now deduct from *this* sum amounts credited back to Mr. McDowall, as salary, &c., (see p. 18,) out of this balance, and amounting in *all* (exclusive of \$628 61 and \$600 06,) to the sum of \$1132 63, and we reach the balance of \$1992 43—deducting from *this* sum the amount of *two errors* \$49 00, and the balance \$1943 43 remains.

Thus the accounts were settled on the 13th of August, 1833,†—the balance paid by a check for \$1049 43, on the Greenwich Savings' Bank. The check was presented at the Bank on the 16th of August and payment refused. Mr. McDowall had *in bank* on the 16th of August \$1165 00—sufficient to pay the check, and to leave a balance of \$115 57 in the bank *on interest* after the check was paid. In the latter part of August, or early in September, 1833, the *door bell* of the house in which Mr. Starr resided was rung in a most violent manner, and immediately afterwards a person resembling a brother of Mr. J. R. McDowall was seen moving from the house; and upon opening the street door, *Mr. J. R. McDowall's cloak* was found upon the stoop.‡ And the rumor run through the city that the *New-York Female Benevolent Society* had even stripped Mr. McDowall of his cloak! And

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\* Mr. McDowall never requested the vacancies in Committee to be filled.

† A note for moneys he had at interest being given.

‡ We believe "*Henry's Commentary*" formed a part of the bundle found at the door.

this same rumor travelled over the length and breadth of the land, and it is now circulating in this city as well as in the country. Not six weeks since, one of the particular and special adherents of Mr. McDowall was known to state to individuals in this city, that the "*Cloak Story*" was a real and sober verity. It is time that the public mind should be disabused in this matter; we, however, would simply remark in this place, that the story of the "*Cloak and Commentary*," when fully explained and understood, throws a flood of light upon the whole of Mr. McDowall's subsequent course and conduct. After the cloak was left at the house of Mr. Starr, and on 16th of September, the check of \$1049 43 was paid; and on the day this check was paid, and *after it was paid*, Mr. McDowall had in bank, on interest, almost *seven hundred dollars*—and in the September number of his Journal, he announces the Report of the committee as forthcoming, and *in advance* proclaims his entire approval of the decision of the committee.

Mr. McDowall has alluded to a correspondence between himself and J. Wheelwright, in October, 1833—and from the letter of the latter he has attempted, in a manner the most unworthy, to prove that the settlement, in August, was made upon a certain express "*condition*." Mr. McDowall, in order to extort this proof, misquotes the letter itself—or rather intentionally omits a passage, which if *quoted* would have annihilated the testimony sought and desired.\* There is another reason which induces us to publish this letter of J. Wheelwright—it discloses the *spirit at least*, with which the committee had acted in this most perplexing affair. This letter is in reply to one received from Mr. McDowall of the same date. We print from a copy which was made on *the day* the original was written. It is inserted entire as follows:

New-York, October 16, 1833.

REV. J. R. McDOWALL—

Dear Sir—I have received your communication of this day, and while I would not indulge in a spirit of impatience, I must say to you that I am almost weary of the subject of your accounts. The moneys were contributed by the Christian public, to advance the cause for which you have been laboring, and it became the duty of the Committee appointed at your instance, to appropriate according to their views of the wishes of the donors. The Committee consisted of five, three of whom only consented to serve, and *these with yourself approved the account*, as stated by Mr. Starr from the exhibit you furnished him. THE ACCOUNT WAS READ TO YOU, ITEM BY ITEM, AND YOU REPEATEDLY EXPRESSED YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION, AND OF YOUR OWN VOLUNTARY ACCORD, DREW A CHECK FOR THE BALANCE. *It was then stated to you, that if any errors appeared they should be corrected, and an account is opened for that purpose as you are well aware. You did not state to the Committee that the payment for the use of the Female Benevolent Society would at all embarrass you—and in regard to the "CLOAK," you were expressly requested to retain it as a present to yourself, and of Henry's Commentary the Committee knew nothing at all.*

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\* See pages 49 and 50 of this *Exposé*.

I do not see the necessity of difficulty in this matter: if it arises I shall not be chargeable with it. *As regards your salary of \$600, in the account you will see it is charged as such; and it is not said either as agent or chaplain,—it was, I believe, designed for the latter service.\** If you forgot that it had been voted you, and that you had receipted for it as paid you, no one should be blamed for this. *On this point the Committee has done right; and, indeed, I know not a possible motive for them to do wrong in the whole matter.* I presume the means you have, and those daily received, are ample to support you, and to sustain the Journal. *You propose to settle the business with me alone, or by arbitration: I have not power to do either. If there are errors, point them out, and the Committee will correct them.* It is important to me to economize time. Why not let the matter rest? *The Committee have not taken any money to themselves, nor have they been at all disposed to impeach your integrity, or to oppress you.* I have ever viewed you as a Christian philanthropist, and my opinion is the same now: at the same time, I have regretted the introduction of some articles in your Journal, and the course you seem resolved to pursue in regard to the accounts—so calculated to engender strife; and thus to please the adversary, and injure the very cause you are set to promote.

I remain, with Christian regard,

(Signed) Yours truly,  
JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.

It does not become us specially to remark upon the foregoing letter. It is submitted for the examination of all who desire to attain the truth in this matter.

To this letter Mr. McDowall wrote a reply, under the date of October 21st, 1833. We would invite the *special attention of all* who have had the patience to follow us thus far, to a critical examination of the following letter from Mr. McDowall, or

#### THE CLOAK STORY EXPLAINED.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1833.

MR. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.

Your letter of the 16th is received this morning, and I hasten to say, that from the account current, *as presented in my office by you*, it DOES APPEAR THAT THE CLOAK WAS DESIGNED FOR ME BY THE COMMITTEE; but I do assure you I have no recollection of its being so stated in an interview at your house,—THOUGH, FROM THE ACCOUNT THERE PRESENTED, I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT IT WAS. *The reason, therefore, why I sent the cloak back*, is because it appeared to be included in the account current, and supposed it was included in the charges against me in the account current presented to me by Mr. Starr, and not because I anticipated trouble. *This is truth, I do aver before my Maker.* The unpleasant feeling I regret, and hope there may be no more of it. *Believe me when I say I do not intentionally, or knowingly, impute wrong motives to you. It is not so; though, under excited feeling, I may have said or written something injudiciously, but maliciously (I have not.)* Flying rumors always augment in evil aspects, and are to be regarded as no sure index of the truth. Under excited feelings we are prone to make remarks we regret in less than an hour afterwards. If I have said, written, or done any thing to hurt the Committee, please to let me know it frankly and freely, and my Journal shall make a statement calculated to efface its effect. This I urge you to do as a Christian brother. Still I cannot condemn myself for the course I have pursued since the afternoon we met at your house. For the *spirit*, and the *way*, in which I pursued the course, there may be some censure justly attached to me. In it all, I have pursued the course I designed and intended to pursue at your house. It is unfortunate, however, that a radical misunderstanding of things exists, about my approbation of principles, &c., at

\* It may be proper here to remark, Mr. McDowall was the *Chaplain* of the New-York Magdalen Society, and hence the use of the word *Chaplain*. But Mr. McDowell was styled the "*Missionary*" of the Light-street Society, and "*Instructor of Magdalens*" of the Male Benevolent Society, and "*Agent*" of the Female Benevolent Society. He received pay under all these appointments; but his duties, as connected with these Societies, were appropriate to a *Chaplaincy*. I therefore consider all the names above applied to Mr. McDowall as synonymous with Agent, as he performed other services than those of a strictly religious character.—J. W.

† The words "I have not," are not in the original, but evidently intended by the writer,

your house. *I there objected, I believe, to nothing,\* not because I was satisfied with all things, but because I knew that the Committee understood accounts, and that I supposed errors (in principles as well as in footing bills,) would be corrected. But, suffices it to say, I dismiss the subject, I hope, for ever, and bury it deep under the roots of the peaceful tree of my Lord and Master Jesus Christ. THE FUNDS GO TO THE CAUSE. I AM NOW SATISFIED. Mr. Phelps will meet all your demands so far as he can. Mrs. McDowall is extremely ill; and I do most sincerely wish to have no more to do with the accounts, which have cost me months' work, anxiety, and embarrassment, as I am no accountant.*

Very respectfully yours,  
(Signed)

J. R. McDOWALL.

Thus did Mr. McDowall write in October, 1833. The affair of the "cloak" is now placed in a clear light, and this calumny is surely most conclusively "refuted by Mr. McDowall himself." And yet Mr. McDowall must have known that this slander has been traveling throughout the land far and wide,—and even now it is most faithfully kept in constant motion, in this city. It is passed from mouth to mouth, that the Female Benevolent Society even took from Mr. McDowall HIS CLOAK!! and yet Mr. McDowall *knew* in August or September, 1833, when this calumny commenced its travels, that the whole story was without the least foundation. He has known ever since, and NOW KNOWS, that it is not only without foundation, but is, in fact, *an utter and palpable falsehood*. And yet, *where?*—yes, when?—*where?*—to whom—has Mr. McDowall ever explained and denied the verity of this identical and far-famed "story of his cloak?" Is it not evident that he has *permitted this slander to pass* through this city—to travel into the country,—and thus to excite the deepest prejudices against the Female Benevolent Society of this city, when, during the whole time, *Mr. McDowall at least knew* that the whole story was *an absolute and unqualified falsehood?*

We trust that Mr. McDowall's own *written* declarations will satisfy and convince those who have hitherto credited the slander, that the Female Benevolent Society and the Committee are *blameless* in this matter—that with the cloak they are not chargeable—and

\* But, Mr. McDowall, you *did* object to the Committee exercising *their* judgment as to the intention of the donors. When asked, however, why you had a Committee appointed with such powers† you immediately acquiesced. We then proceeded to the examination and settlement of the accounts. But you say in your letter, alluding to your subsequent conduct, that "in it all I have pursued the course I *DESIGNED AND INTENDED* to pursue at your house!!" Was you not treated kindly by the Committee? Then why was you not *ingenuous* enough to state your objections to the settlement, if any you had? And if you did not approve of the principles upon which the accounts were settled, why did you repeatedly express to the Committee your entire satisfaction with the result? Why did you draw a check for the balance? Why did you say, three months afterwards, that you paid the balance "*cheerfully*?" And why did you sign an *unqualified and unconditional* certificate of approval? And, again, if in August you designed to pursue the course you have since pursued in reference to the "*cloak*," the "*commentary*," and the "*accounts*," then permit us to ask, why you was not frank and manly enough to give the Committee some intimation of your purpose! that if any mistakes had occurred, they could have an opportunity to correct them? In other words—Why, Mr. McDowall, *appear* to acquiesce in the decisions of the Committee if you really did not?

as soon as the error was discovered as to Henry's Commentary, it was corrected, and the amount credited to Mr. McDowall in the Error Account. We would here suggest to Mr. McDowall the propriety of giving the widest possible circulation to his letter above inserted, as it would be but a mere act of justice to the Female Benevolent Society that he should send after, and as closely upon the heels of the travelling slander as may be, his own positive and conclusive denial and refutation!!! Is not this a plain and imperative duty resting on Mr. McDowall immediately to perform! "Judge ye."

On the 15th of November, the Error Account was balanced and settled. It had been kept open from August to November, *three months*, and by inspecting this account, it appears that *errors in favor of Mr. McDowall* were discovered to the amount of \$122 60, and in favor of the Society (or the cause to which the balance of \$1943 43 had been appropriated) to the amount of \$119 50; subtract from \$122 60, the sum of \$119 50, and a balance of \$3 10, in favor of Mr. McDowall was the result of all the searching investigation to which the accounts had been subjected for *three months*.

And on or about the 15th of November, 1833, the Accounts were finally settled, in a manner mutually satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. McDowall received the balance of the Error Account, \$3 10 — and he also for the reasons assigned in his comments upon the settlement in the Extra Journal, (see a preceding page of this exposé,) paid back or appropriated *to the cause*, the amount of \$125 allowed to him by the committee for Mrs. McDowall's salary — also, \$56 of the \$264 allowed to him for board of females, and which he alleged to be more than required — and also, \$20 85, alleged by him to be an excess allowed to him for printing — and after this last and final settlement was made, the committee drew up and signed a *Report* of their doings in the premises — this Report and the accounts were *then* placed in the hands of Mr. McDowall, who on the 18th of November, 1833, published them in his Extra Journal — with his *formal certificate of unqualified approval*, and with such comments as *he pleased* to make. But the doings of the *committee* — the results to which *they* arrived, and the *conditions* which *they ever* made, are *all* contained in the Account Current and their Report. It is pertinent, also, to state that this Report itself contains a plain declaration of the *principle* upon which the appropriation had been made—inasmuch as it intimates what rule was to govern the appropriations in future; all donations for the Journal, were to be received and acknowledged by Mr. McDowall—all moneys sent to reform abandoned females, and

to erect an Asylum were to be appropriated to *that* Society, who had the sole charge of the Asylum—to *that* Society who had paid the rent of the Asylum—ay, the rent of the house in which Mr. McDowall had resided, from November, 1832, to May 1st, 1833,—and had advanced\* for this rent during the period above stated, *Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars*—and this too in addition to all the other sums of money which he had received from the same ladies, within the *same* period of time; and how could the committee have decided otherwise and decided right? But, responds Mr. McDowall, there was a "Condition,"—"ay, a CONDITION." The committee would simply reply, no *such* condition as Mr. McDowall pretends *now* to claim was ever made,—the settlement in August, was made upon no *such condition*—the final settlement in November, was made upon no *such* condition,—the money was appropriated, paid to, and *received* by the Female Benevolent Society, without any agency or demand on the part of that Society, and upon *no such condition as Mr. McDowall now claims*. But all the errors discovered were corrected. But this Error Account disturbed not in the least possible degree the *principle* upon which the Account was settled. On the contrary, it ratifies and confirms the very principles upon which the appropriations were made.

But look at this matter. Is it reasonable to suppose, for one moment, that it was ever contemplated that this committee, after having devoted so much time to the settlement of these accounts—after they had according to their best judgment appropriated the moneys *according to the wishes of the donors*—is it rational to suppose that it then became the duty of this committee to open a correspondence with the donor of a dollar *here* and a dollar *there* to ascertain whether the decision of the committee would be ratified! Besides, does not Mr. McDowall in fact take the correct view of the matter in November, 1833, when he says in substance: If the committee have given to the Society sums of money belonging to, or intended for the Journal—yet it is all the same—the money goes to the cause; it is my desire that such moneys ever should remain with that Society, to animate, to encourage these ladies in their self-denying enterprise; they have difficulties to contend with which few can appreciate; they have an asylum to build, and they need all the money which the committee have appropriated to them—*therefore* let the appropriation remain undisturbed. Is not this the fair meaning of Mr. McDowall's own voluntary comments

\* "March 6, 1833.—The Society, by the advice of the (Male) Benevolent Society, refunded a friend (Mr. Starr) of the Society \$150, for the rent of the house in which I then lived. Also, on the 29th of April, the Female Benevolent Society paid \$75, for the rent of the same house up to the 1st May, 1833."—See Journal, vol. ii. p. 91.

upon the terms of the settlement?\*" After this settlement the committee signed their Report, surrendered up their commission, and retired from a *field* of labor not the most agreeable or inviting. The Seven Thousand Copies of the Extra Journal were distributed throughout the land, proclaiming the settlement to be *final*—and to be satisfactory.

- In January, 1834, two orders (one of \$51 and another of \$11) from Rhode-Island were presented and paid—and these sums were paid by the Society, not in compliance with the terms of a *condition*, but merely for the *sake of peace*. No misrepresentation as to the appropriation of *particular donations by the committee up to January, 1834*, had been *publicly* made by Mr. McDowall to the knowledge of the committee. Subsequent events, however, would lead us to infer at least that *private* letters might have had some influence, in calling in the orders from Rhode-Island. The donors can explain. Another order was sent from a Mr. Chipman, covering money contributed by perhaps eighty students. How could the donor of a part direct the appropriation of moneys contributed by many other persons?—this order of course was *not* paid. With the exception of these orders nothing occurred to disturb the settlement of August and November, 1833, until the commencement of the year 1835—and in the mean time the ladies invested the *funds* in their hands, in the purchase of a site for an Asylum, and in preparing the necessary building. In the Spring of 1834, a few ladies, managers of the Female Benevolent Society, withdrew from the Society, because the Board of Managers *as such* refused to adopt a RESOLUTION disclaiming the sentiments which were contained in a certain article which appeared in one of the *daily* papers of this city in reference to Mr. McDowall and his Journal—an article which few ladies would be willing to admit they had ever *read*—much less, so far to forget what belonged to propriety as to disclaim publicly that the *sentiments* it expressed were *dictated* or *approved* by them!†

After tendering a formal Protest against the decision of the majority, the minority, consisting of four or five ladies, wholly withdrew from the Female Benevolent Society; and immediately thereafter *these Ladies*, with others, formed the "Female Moral Reform Society."

In December, 1834, Mr. McDowall published his Farewell Jour-

\* See pages 13 and 14 of this *Exposé*.

† There was, however, a *difference* of opinion between the majority and the minority, who seceded, (as there was in the Christian community at large,) as to the influence which *some* articles in the Journal were calculated to exert: and at the time there was a full and decided expression of opinion in the Board as to the character of the *Journal*, it having been conducted, not with that discretion which characterized its *earlier* numbers. But the ladies disclaimed all connection, either with the *article* above referred to, or with the *reply* thereto which *subsequently* appeared in the same paper.—See the article, Protest, &c., Journal, vol. ii. p. 88.

nal—and in it we find the Report of the committee of 1834—and a series of misrepresentations in regard to the committee of 1833—the Female Benevolent Society—and as to the moneys paid by him to the Society, &c. And after this Journal was issued, the “orders” of donors were sent in—and who that has read that Journal would wonder that such would be the result? The Seven Thousand Copies of the Extra Journal had produced no *such* effect? All the orders which Mr. McDowall has published, with the exception of the three above referred to, bear date *subsequent to December 31, 1834*: and who would not send in orders after perusing the statements in that Journal? We will in this place illustrate the character of some of the orders which have been forwarded to this city—Mr. McDowall has published them in his *Defence*. Mr. S. M. Walton, of Hartford, Conn., under date of 13th April, 1835, writes to Mr. McDowall as follows:

“Seeing by *your* statement in the Journal, that \$41 and \$3 50 sent to you by some ladies of this city, *through Mr. Norton*, has been *given up* to the Female Benevolent Society, I am requested *by them* to say to you, that as the money was designed for your use, &c., they wish the money *refunded*, and hope you will inform the ladies of the Female Benevolent Society of *their desire*, &c.”

Now, ladies in Hartford, who do you suppose paid the \$41 and \$3 50 to the Female Benevolent Society? Did you not understand that Mr. McDowall was compelled to yield these sums to the committee, and by *their decision* they were appropriated to the Female Benevolent Society?

We can inform you that on the 1st of February, 1833, *three months* before the appointment of the committee—*Mr. McDowall, himself*, paid these identical sums of money to the Treasurer of the Female Benevolent Society! And we remark, this is but a specimen of some other orders! Comment is unnecessary.

It is evident from the letters (accompanying the *orders*) published by Mr. McDowall in his “Defence” that nearly all the *donors* refer to the December number of the Journal for 1834, or to his “Defence” in 1835 and 1836. The Journal for December, 1834, was issued a *year and one month* after the final settlement. No reference is made to the Journal Extra of Nov., 1833. And it is also evident from the letters that many, very many, pious and excellent friends of the cause, resident in the country, are now under the influence of the deepest prejudices against the Female Benevolent Society of this city. That such should be the fact is, perhaps, not strange—for surely if our Christian



friends in the country *really believe* what Mr. McDowall himself in his Journal for Dec., 1834, and in his "Defence" in 1835 and 1836, has written, and printed, and published *against* the Society and committee—if what *he* has thus published be *TRUE*, then indeed it would not be surprising if the whole Christian community, *in this city* as well as in the country, should rise with indignation against *such* a Society and *such* a committee. To show the state of feeling which exists in some parts of the country, in reference to the Female Benevolent Society of this city, we introduce the following proceedings of a meeting of the *Moral Reform Society* of Northfield, Mass. We copy from a paper entitled "Advocate of Moral Reform," and dated "New-York, April 1, 1836." The proceedings alluded to are as follows:

"*Rev. J. R. McDowall.* The Secretary of the Northfield, (Mass.) Moral Reform Society writes—"At an adjourned meeting of the Moral Reform Society, March 17, 1836, the subject touching the *treatment* of Mr. McDowall *by the Benevolent Society*, was laid before the Society and the following resolutions passed:

*Resolved*, That the integrity and zeal with which the Rev. J. R. McDowall has labored in the cause of Moral Reform, and the *spirit* which he has ever manifested under the trials of **EXTORTION** and **RELENTLESS PERSECUTION** *by the Female Benevolent Society*, entitle *HIM* to the unabated confidence and warmest sympathy of the Christian public.

*Resolved*, That the publishers of the Advocate of Moral Reform be requested to give the above resolution an insertion in their paper."

The ladies constituting the New-York Female Benevolent Society are here charged by their sisters in the country, not only with *extortion*, but with *relentless* persecution against Mr. McDowall. But the ladies of Northfield are not alone in this matter. The *Rev. Mr. Cowles*, of Austinburgh, Ohio, under date of March 23, 1835, writes, as follows: "The monstrous injustice of that measure by which the New-York Female Benevolent Society have **WRESTED** from your hands more than \$3000, fills the enlightened community in this region with *astonishment*. We suppose it is part and parcel of the **GRAND SYSTEM** of persecution against all your efforts—but we are amazed that *professed* Christians, the members of a professed Female Benevolent Society, should be the **PERPETRATORS**." See *Defence*, No. 5. Other letters expressing similar sentiments, and in language not less severe and denunciatory, may be found in the numbers of Mr. McDowall's *Defence*.

It is due, therefore, to those sincere and good friends of this import-

ant cause, *resident in the country*, as well as to the Female Benevolent Society of this city, that an inquiry should be instituted to ascertain the truth in this matter. Is it true, that the Female Benevolent Society, has been guilty of *extortion*—of *wresting* by unfair means, by illegal exaction, by force, or by an unlawful exercise of power, *more than three thousand dollars* from the hands of Mr. McDowall? Is it true, that this Society is justly chargeable with relentless persecution against this same Mr. McDowall? What is the history of the facts in this case? Let us see what Mr. McDowall himself testified in the year 1833: and upon his *own* statements made *at the time* we rest our defence of this Society against the charge of *extortion*. What then have these ladies done to merit such severe and unsparing censure?

Mr. McDowall's Journals inform us, that in the spring of 1832, when the winds of adversity beat violently upon him, some of the present active members of this Society, dared to come up to his assistance—ventured to organize a Society to sustain the cause—hired a house for a temporary asylum—and they with other benevolent ladies contributed *all* the money he received from April, 1832, to October, 1832, within about twenty four dollars. [See p. 35.] In Dec., 1832, these ladies with others formed the Female Benevolent Society. On the 4th of February, 1833, Mr. McDowall was constituted the agent of the Society, at a salary of \$600 per annum. On the 7th February, he received from its Treasurer \$150, the amount of *one quarter's salary in advance*. [See his receipt, p. 25.] On the 21st February, he received \$50 on account of the same salary, from the Trustees of the Boudinot Fund. On the 13th of March, he received \$50 for the same object, from the same Trustees. On the 22d April, he received \$50 for the same object, from the Trustees, [see receipts, p. 26, and letter of Trustees, p. 56,] and on the 16th of May, he was paid from the Treasury of the Society another \$150, for another quarter's salary *in advance*. [See receipt, p. 25.]\* The second payment of \$150 was debited in the account current with his other receipts, and \$600 salary allowed from May, 1832, to May, 1833.

Thus it appears that from February 7 to May 16, Mr. McDowall received from the Treasury of this Association, for salary, \$300 00

\* Mr. McDowall, in Dec., 1834, Journal, vol. 2, p. 91, col. 1, says, that the Female Benevolent Society, on the 4th February, 1833, voted me \$600 a year as their *missionary*, not as their *agent*. The connexion this vote established between them and me *CEASED* on the *LAST DAY of April following*—A CONNECTION OF ONLY THREE MONTH'S CONTINUANCE!! Then why did you on the 16th of May receive \$150 from this Society for one quarter's salary in advance? For the payment of \$150 in February was in full for your salary to May 1st. And why did you represent the Society as *its agent* before the General Assembly on the 21st of May? And why did you publish in your Journal, issued in May, that you was operating in *connection* with this very Society? And why did you date your *resignation of your Agency* "July 1st, 1833?" Why did you, Mr. McDowall, do all these things *after the first day of May*, when you affirm that your connection with the Society ceased on the *last day of April*!!!

From the Trustees, on account of same salary, during the same period, . . . . .	150 00
Advanced by the Society, within the same time, <i>other sums</i> for provisions, etc., amounting to, . . . . .	189 04
Paid for rent of the house in which Mr. McDowall resided, (the asylum,) from Nov. 1832, to May, 1833, three quarters, . . . . .	225 00
	<b>\$564 04</b>

From February 7th, 1833, to June 16th, the Female Benevolent Society, and the Trustees, advanced to Mr. McDowall \$450 of his salary, and \$414 04 for the rent of the house in which he resided, and for provisions, etc. [See Schedule 8.] Within the period, therefore, of *five months*, he received from these two sources alone, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR DOLLARS AND FOUR CENTS.

We now understand what the *Society* did for Mr. McDowall. Let us now inquire what moneys were paid over by *him* to the *Society*. It will be recollected that Mr. McDowall, in January, 1833, gave public notice, through the columns of his own Journal and the Female Advocate, that all moneys sent him FOR THE CAUSE would be paid by him into the Treasury of this Society.\* And we find that from January 8th, 1833, to June 19th, 1833, Mr. McDowall of his own accord, and agreeably to his *own* views of the wishes of the donors, paid into the Treasury of the Society *Six Hundred Dollars and Six Cents*. This sum was not demanded or claimed by the Female Benevolent Society. Surely, the Society is not chargable with *extortion* for simply receiving what Mr. McDowall *pleased* to appropriate to the cause, in which they were engaged. July 1, 1833, Mr. McDowall resigned his Agency.† In August, a committee appointed by the "Convention of May, 1833," (and at the request of Mr. McDowall,)

\* Mr. McDowall, in his February number for 1833, says, "Funds hereafter sent to me to be appropriated in that way in which I think the cause at the present time would be the most effectually promoted, by its application, will be unhesitatingly expended in printing and circulating this Journal gratuitously as a tract, &c. But in this same number he says, all moneys to reform profigate women belong to the Society. Mr. McDowall now declares that the notice in the February number nullified the previous notice in January. But Mr. McDowall did you ever nullify the notice in the Female Advocate by a counter-notice? And again, how could you distinguish the sums sent to you for the cause under the first notice, from the donations sent to you for the cause under the second notice? Again, you say in December, 1834, (Journal, p. 91,) "to take care of the Females then (1833) in my family, the Female Benevolent Society, with my consent, never did appoint me their agent." Now then if you nullified your notice published in January, that you would act as the agent to receive and pay over all moneys for the cause to this Society—and therefore was under no obligation to the Society to pay over any donations which you might receive—and if you was not agent or chaplain of the Society to take charge of and to instruct the inmates of your house (or the asylum)—then will you inform the public what services you actually rendered to entitle you to the \$300 paid by the Society as salary? Why did you give the receipts, copies of which we have inserted for your examination. If you was not agent in any sense, and was not chaplain in any sense, in what sense and for what purpose or service did you receive the \$300 salary? † It seems Mr. McDowall resigned his agency July 1, 1833. He did not continue agent to August 1, as might perhaps be inferred from the terms of the note at foot of page 25th, Exposé.

awarded to the Asylum Cause, or to the Society, the sum of \$1943 43, the balance of the accounts.

This sum was appropriated, by the *decision* of his *own* Committee to the Society; and Mr. McDowall *at that time* (Aug. 1833,) *repeatedly* expressed his entire satisfaction with the result to which the Committee had arrived. In September following he announced to the public his unqualified approval of the appropriation of this same balance, (see p. 10;) and in November he not only signed and published his unqualified certificate of approval, but he expressed his *earnest desire* that the funds should remain at the disposal of the Society, and declared that the balance of \$1943 43 was "*cheerfully*" paid over to the Committee. Thus we have shown that the \$600 06 was paid into the treasury of this Society by Mr. McDowall himself, previous to the *action* of the Committee, and a large part of it previous to their *appointment*. The \$1943 43 also came *legitimately* into the possession of the Society, as it was so appropriated by the "Committee of the Donors," with the entire approval of Mr. McDowall himself. After the settlement in August, and previous to January, 1834, Mr. McDowall paid to the Female Benevolent Society the sum of \$307 16. —See *Report of Committee of 1834*. Thus it appears that this Society received, through Mr. McDowall's agency, the following sums:—

From January 8, 1833, to June 19, Mr. McDowall paid to the Society . . . . .	\$600 06
In the autumn of 1833, Mr. McDowall, through his Committee, paid to the Society . . . . .	1943 43
From August 6, 1833 to January 1, 1834, Mr. McDowall paid to the Society . . . . .	307 16
<b>TOTAL OF ALL MONEYS RECEIVED FROM OR THROUGH</b>	
Mr. McDowall . . . . .	\$2850 65*

Now, ladies in the country, we have, in as brief a manner as possible, disclosed to you the *amount of moneys* paid to Mr. McDowall by the Society—and the sums of money appropriated to the Society by himself, and by the Committee, with his assent and approval; and we have also shown you how, and in what manner the ladies obtained the funds in question: and will you again read from p. 11 to p. 17 of this *Exposé*, containing Mr. McDowall's *own story*, as told by himself at the time,—and then tell us whether you find in *his* account of the matter any evidence upon which to found the charge of *extortion*.

\* Also, see moneys returned and balance of error account, &c., p. 61.

against your sisters in this city? If the Committee of 1833 *even* are worthy of blame, is it not manifest that the ladies are chargeable with no greater offence than this—that they and the trustees paid to Mr. McDowall, or for his use, from February 7th, 1833, to June 16th, \$864 04; and they *received* through him, during the year 1833, \$2850 65. But how did the Society appropriate the moneys by them received? In January, 1834, \$62 of the final balance was refunded to donors, as before stated.

In May, 1834, the balance was invested in the purchase of twelve city lots, together with a building, a view of which accompanies this *Exposé*.\* The Society then, not only obtained the money *rightfully*, but it has been appropriated to the object and for the very purpose which Mr. McDowall himself desired—~~It~~ “THE FUNDS REMAINING WHERE THEY ARE WILL ANIMATE THE LADIES TO PERSEVERE IN THEIR SELF-DENYING LABORS, AND PROBABLY BE A MEANS OF ESTABLISHING AN INFANT INSTITUTION THAT HAS TO STRUGGLE WITH DIFFICULTIES NO ONE CAN APPRECIATE, &c.” (see page 14 this *exposé*)—and the funds *do* remain invested in this *first* and *only permanent* MAGDALEN ASYLUM of this city. And have these ladies done nothing more? Yes, they have *FOUNDED* this *Asylum*! and besides sustaining the *large* current expenses of the establishment—paying the salaries of a chaplain—a matron and assistant matron—they have in addition to two thousand dollars originally advanced of the purchase money—expended almost \$4000 in permanent improvements upon the grounds and buildings, and now have a debt *yet* to discharge of \$3000. It is now about two years since this building was set apart and dedicated with appropriate and deeply interesting religious services as the “BENEVOLENT ASYLUM OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.”

And did not the Society act wisely in thus investing their funds? In the autumn of 1833, they received the \$1943 43; and in May, 1834, the money was invested. No orders were drawn, to our knowledge, (except as before stated,) until one year and six months had elapsed from the time of the settlement in August. Besides why should the Society expect to be called upon for money *thus received and thus in-*

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\* THIS ASYLUM is well located and enclosed—has a spacious hall 14 feet by 60, running through the centre—a suit of parlours, and more than 30 lodging rooms with closets—a kitchen 24 by 25 feet—a spacious dining room—a work room 24 by 46 feet, and a commodious chapel that will seat and accommodate from 200 to 250 hearers. The property was purchased at a favorable period and upon very advantageous terms. (See Mr. McDowall's description of this Asylum page 48.) The Asylum will now accommodate from 80 to a 100 inmates. We can but hope that this *Exposé* will so much relieve the public mind upon this subject, that the friends of the cause, in the city as well as in the country, will send in their donations to aid the Female Benevolent Society in sustaining this Asylum—so that every apartment in this building shall be a home for some poor wanderer.

*vested*? The money was paid to them cheerfully—and *unconditionally*. And has it been *misappropriated*? But some of the donors say, we designed that Mr. McDowall himself should *dispose* of our donations—and did not Mr. McDowall *dispose* of this very balance? Did he not approve of the decision of the Committee, and *urge* the donors to permit the funds to remain at the disposal of this *very Society*, to animate and encourage the ladies, and to build up an infant Institution? Surely, if Mr. McDowall did not dispose of *these funds*, what constitutes a disposition of moneys? But some one may say that the Society may not perhaps be guilty of *extortion*—but then it is chargeable with the crime of *persecution*—in circulating “*Four Certain Charges*” implicating Mr. McDowall’s character. Now, reader, the decision of the Presbytery has proved the Female Benevolent Society entirely blameless in *this matter*. We simply invite the attention of the reader to the second page of the appendix—and to the first specification under the SECOND CHARGE—and only add that it was most satisfactorily proved before the *Presbytery*, that Mr. McDowall not only KNEW that these supposed charges against him did not originate with the Female Benevolent Society—but that HE, MR. MCDOWALL, FRAMED THE CHARGES AND PUBLISHED THEM HIMSELF IN A PAPER CALLED THE LIGHT, PREVIOUS TO THEIR APPEARANCE IN THE LONG ISLAND FARMER, AND THE LADIES OF THE SOCIETY KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THEM UNTIL SENT THEM PUBLISHED TO THEIR HOUSES THROUGH THE POST OFFICE. How the Charges were transferred from the LIGHT to the Long-Island Farmer, Mr. McDowall or the editor of that paper can inform the public.

In view, then, of the facts we have disclosed, in reference to the connection of the Female Benevolent Society with Mr. McDowall—the manner in which the moneys were received by them—the disposition made of the same—and Mr. McDowall’s entire and unqualified approval of the appropriations which were made by the Committee,—and in the light of his own voluntary and *gratuitous* remarks in his extra Journal for 1833,—(see pp. 13 and 14 of this *Exposé*)—touching the same appropriation. In view of these things, and of the unwearied efforts of these LADIES to sustain him and the cause in 1832 and in 1833—and of the *great and indisputable FACT*, that the FOUR CHARGES (against which he has employed nearly the whole PENNY PRESS of this city for the last three months in publishing his Defence)

WERE FRAMED AND PUBLISHED BY HIMSELF.

In view of these things, we now submit, for the candid consideration of every impartial reader, the following unqualified denunciations

against this Association of LADIES in this city—against an *Association* of LADIES who, for more than three years, have been engaged in one of the most trying and self-denying departments of Christian effort and benevolence—an Association, in regard to the high moral and religious character of whose members, more than FORTY CLERGYMEN, of FIVE different religious denominations, hesitate not to express their most decided opinion. We submit the following without comment, and let every reader ask and answer the question—ARE THESE THINGS SO?

Mr. McDowall in his "Defence" charges this Female Benevolent Society—"BEFORE GOD AND (his) COUNTRY,"—with "*foul means*,"—with "*unrighteousness and oppression*,"—with "*misrepresentation and calumny to disparage a feared rival, and to divert the public patronage from HIM to their own coffers*,"\*—with building "*their house upon injustice and oppression*,"—with money ILLY GOTTEN and retained against equity,"—with having in their possession "THE GOODLY BABYLONISH GARMENT,† and the wedge of gold,"—and with "INSATIABLE desires to grasp more of (his) funds." "Ah! but you will be troubled—MUST BE TROUBLED.‡ Your own consciences will trouble you,—the donors of two thousand dollars will trouble you,—the Christian public will trouble you,—the Infidel public will cry shame," &c. "Ladies, allow me to say to you, ye are mistaken. YOUR DAY will come; YE SHALL be weighed in the balance of the sanctuary and of public opinion; and if ye are found wanting!!!"—See pp. 47 and 48, Exposé.

But it may be remarked that although the Society may be guiltless, yet the Committee are justly chargeable with blame; upon them rests the responsibility in this matter—and Mr. McDowall does not hesitate to charge two of the Committee with *usurping authority*—with

\* See specification 1st, Charge 2, UNANIMOUSLY sustained.

† *Quere*.—Does Mr. McDowall here refer to "THE CLOAK" left on the stoop of Mr. Starr's house—or to the "NEW cloak," to purchase which, some of his friends begged the necessary funds, from house to house in this city in the autumn of 1833, under the full impression that the Society or committee had robbed him of his cloak. It was then stated that Mr. McDowall was *destitute* of this important garment, "to wear to Providence." And one of the ladies who assisted in making the collections said, on one occasion, "that she had just come from Mr. McDowall, and that he told her, with tears in his eyes, that the Female Benevolent Society had taken from him even his cloak." And yet Mr. McDowall knew that neither the Society nor the committee ever THOUGHT of taking his cloak—and if he DREAMED that they had taken it—how easily he could have awaked himself from the delusion by stepping across the way to Mr. Starr, who would in a moment have assured him that his journey to Providence should not be delayed for the want of a cloak. We believe that Mr. McDowall now has BOTH CLOAKS!!

‡ We regret to allude to the following FACT in the history of Mr. McDowall's course in reference to the Female Benevolent Society. It illustrates the spirit with which Mr. McDowall commenced, and now seems determined to continue, his attack upon this Society of Ladies. In 1834, Mr. McDowall admitted before the Presbytery that he had in conversation used the following exceptionable and highly offensive language. [Q] "I WILL MAKE THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY AS A BULL DOG WOULD A JUNK OF BEEF,"—he then expressed his sorrow for thus using such language. But will any one who has read the above sweeping denunciations believe that Mr. McDowall's "sorrow was such a sorrow as worketh repentance." "Judge ye."

*fraud, with intrigue, extortion, and perversion—and with keeping themselves “DARK,”—[see his declaration to the contrary, Journal, vol. ii. p. 96,]—“and him wholly ignorant.”—[See Charge III., Spec. 4, p. 32, 36, 37, Exposé.] Against such accusations as THESE the Committee do not consider that they are called upon to defend themselves. They simply appeal to the community in which they have resided for many successive years—to the churches with which they are severally connected—to the whole course of their conduct as men of business, as professing Christians, and as private citizens; and let THAT COMMUNITY answer whether a defence against the charges of *fraud and extortion* is claimed and demanded at our hands.*

But we do say, that upon a careful review of all our proceedings as a Committee—we have come to the most thorough conviction, that we could not have decided *otherwise* than we did—and at the same time decided *right*. Surely, up to January 1, 1833, Mr. McDowall cannot charge us with *error*—as we have shown that we allowed to him for salary, &c. up to *that day one hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty-nine cents* more than his entire receipts *for his use*, for the year 1832—and *fifty-five dollars and four cents* more than his *whole* receipts (the \$109 25 to the F. B. S. included) during the *same period of time*.

We now submit the whole matter upon the evidence embodied in this *Exposé*,—we will only allude to one other *fact*, which the history of Mr. McDowall discloses: it is a *fact* revealed by the *Report of HIS COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1834*. That Report informs us that Mr. McDowall received, from the 28th of September, 1830, to the 30th of September, 1834, [*a period of FOUR YEARS,*] the sum of **FOURTEEN THOUSAND AND TWENTY-SIX DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-NINE CENTS!!** Now Mr. McDowall has himself affirmed, that all the moneys he received up to January 1, 1833, only amounted to \$580 37—add to this sum \$109 25—and we have his total receipts up to January 1, 1833, and amounting to \$689 62. Now, subtract from the amount he received *for four years*, the \$689 62, and we arrive at the *fact*, that Mr. McDowall, from January 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834, [*A PERIOD OF ABOUT TWENTY-ONE MONTHS,*] received in donations, subscriptions to Journal, &c., the sum of **THIRTEEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND SEVENTEEN CENTS!!!**—(See Report in Journal for December, 1834, at p. 92.)\*

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\* From November 1, 1833, to December 31, 1833, Mr. McDowall received \$626 89—and from November 1, 1833, to December 31, 1833, he paid over to the Society or for the Asylum Cause, the sum of *Eight Dollars and Seventy-five Cents!!* See page 98, vol. 2, (Journal) as to moneys received by him as above. Is it probable that the whole \$626 89 (except \$8 75) was designed for the Journal, &c.?



Amount of his receipts for four years . . . . .	\$14,026 79
Amount paid BY HIMSELF to the F. B. S. before the Committee acted . . . . .	\$ 600 06
Amount awarded by Committee, &c. . . . .	1943 43
Amount paid by himself, after settlement in August, 1833, . . . . .	307 16
	<hr/> 2850 65

AMOUNT LEFT IN HIS HANDS . . . . . \$11,176 14

The case is now before the Christian public. Can its parallel be found? For two years past, Mr. McDowall, a *MINISTER of the Gospel of Christ*, has been perseveringly engaged in attempting, by misrepresentation, the most palpable—by vituperation and slander—and by a recent attack through the columns of the *PENNY PRESS* of our city, upon an *Association of Ladies*, well known and highly respected in this community—in attempting to do *WHAT?*—to sustain the *Magdalen Cause!!* to rescue and reform profligate females!! No—but in attempting to *rescue* the sum of \$1943 43, which, in the autumn of 1833, he paid so “cheerfully” to this Society—and which is now, and has been for two years past, invested in the Benevolent Asylum of the city of New York. Look at this fact. Mr. McDowall has expended, *upon his own responsibility*, the sum of *ELEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FOURTEEN CENTS!*

And yet, the whole country is kept in a state of excitement—because, about \$2000 *has been expended* by the Female Benevolent Society, in *FOUNDING* the first and only *permanent Asylum* in our city? Presbyterie’s must be called—the Christian character of individuals must be most wantonly attacked—friends must be separated, to secure the object sought by Mr. McDowall. *But enough.* In conclusion, we would only remark, that since the committee signed their Report, of Nov. 1833, they have not, *as a committee*, written or published any thing as to this matter—and to the knowledge of the committee, the *Society* itself has not noticed the publications of *their former agent*; and is it necessary to give a *reason*, why we have all been thus silent? This *Exposé* tells the public, that it was *not* because we had not abundant *materials* for a defence. And we now add, that we, as a committee, reluctantly accepted of our appointment—resigned as soon as a proper opportunity occurred—and never should again have acted, in reference to the matter of Mr. McDowall’s accounts, or to his unsparing censure upon us as a committee or as individuals—had we not noticed, with deep regret, that the *CAUSE* in which the ladies of the Benevolent Society were engaged, was in danger of receiving a deep wound from the palpable misrepresentations of a regularly *ORDAINED MINISTER.*

Under these circumstances, and for these reasons, this *Exposé* is issued. We believe it presents a candid and accurate statement of the principle facts in the case—and we may add, that it discloses the fact, that Mr. McDowall makes erroneous statements—and is justly chargeable with attempting to excite the prejudices of this community, and the friends of the cause in the country, against a committee, who have not knowingly ever done him a wrong—and have foreborne with him, until further forbearance would come into conflict with imperative duty—UNTIL THAT CAUSE for which he professedly labored, and endured, and suffered trial in 1832 and 1833, was about to be crushed by his own hand.

And may we not, in conclusion, ask the favor of all the readers of this *Exposé*, carefully to compare the extracts which we have made from the *published* writings of Mr. McDowall, with the *original Journals, &c.* We have not to our knowledge misquoted the language of Mr. McDowall—or *so* quoted him as to make him say what he did not design to say; and as we intend *never again* to write on the subjects embraced in this *Exposé*—and as it is *almost certain* that Mr. McDowall will not hesitate to misrepresent the *statements* of the Committee, as he has their *doings*—we ask another favor—that, if Mr. McDowall should attempt to answer and to reply to the statements of the Committee contained herein—all quotations which he may *appear* to make from *this Exposé* be compared with the *original*—and now, conscious only of having faithfully, fairly, and honestly discharged our duty, in reference to the *Female Benevolent Society*—to the *cause* in which its members have been most zealously and successfully engaged—to the cause of religion—to *Mr. McDowall* himself—and to the *Committee as such and as individuals*—the Committee of 1833 here take their final leave of Mr. McDowall's Accounts, and of his representations in reference to the same.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT,  
Chairman of the Committee of 1833.

New-York, May, 1836.

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NOTE. Since the decision of the Presbytery in the "*case of J. R. McDowall*," that gentleman has published in the *Penny Papers* what purports to be his "*Appeal*," &c. to the *Synod*—and in consequence of the very *erroneous* statements contained in the *appeal*—and at the request of the gentleman who issued it—the Committee annex to this *Exposé* a brief history of the Preliminary Proceedings, &c., of the Presbytery. Several notes were *added* to the account as published in the *Observer* by the gentleman who published it in a pamphlet form. We only add Mr. McDowall *knows* that J. Wheelwright resigned his seat as a member of *Presbytery* *before* he was sworn as a witness, and did not act as a *judge on the case*—and yet Mr. McDowall does not hesitate to *represent otherwise!!*

✍ *This Pamphlet can be had at EZRA COLLIER'S Book-store, (late John P. Havens'), 148 Nassau-street, (Tract House,) New-York.*

✍ *And the profits will be given to the Asylum Cause.*

# ERRATA—NOTES, &c.

1. On page 43, we allude to the *concealment* by Mr. McDowall of his having received a salary of \$600. We refer to his statements contained in McDowall's Journal for December, 1834. *This* number contains the first printed attack of Mr. McDowall upon the Society and the Committee—and we would specially request all our readers to *compare this* Journal with the Journal Extra of November, 1833. In the Journal for December, 1834, he puts this sentence in the middle of a column of figures (see p. 96,) *under date of February 4, 1833*, "The New-York Female Benevolent Society voted \$600 salary to J. R. McDowall, to commence February 1st, *WITHOUT CONSULTING HIM*—thus commenced his connection with this Society." But he does not intimate that he received the \$600—and it is not deducted or accounted for. He was *voted* a salary without "consulting him!" It seems he had no *particular scruples* to prevent his *receiving* the salary and giving his receipt for \$150 on the 7th of February. Again he publishes in the same Journal, page 95, "an account" "showing the state in which J. R. McDowall's affairs WERE LEFT by the Auditing Committee in August, 1833." This account is signed by one "William Darker, Accountant." In this account he makes the *total* amount of Mr. McDowall's receipts up to August 6, 1833 . . . \$7867 19

Amount as by OUR statement, see "account

current," (p. 12) . . . . . 4353 73

DIFFERENCE IN TWO STATEMENTS . . . . . \$3513 46

In this "Darker Account," it is stated that the Auditing Committee *claimed* for the Female Benevolent Society the sum of \$3745 35, and the \$600 salary forms an *item* in the account—but it does not ap-

pear to be a part of the \$3745 35. This is a *curious* account of *Mr. Darker*, and we would call the special attention of our readers to an examination of the *same* in connection with the "Account Current."

2. On page 45, we state the amount of the CHECK to be \$1049 43. By reference to the Books of the Treasurer of the Society, we find the amount of the check to be \$1049 93.

3. It should be remarked that Mr. Starr is now absent in Europe. We believe *but one* number of "McDowall's Defence" was issued before he left the country. Mr. McDowall has pursued a most unjustifiable course in reference to this member of the Committee, in making an attack upon his private and Christian character during his absence. IN THIS CITY where Mr. Starr and Dr. Phelps are *well known*, no testimonials are required as to their excellence of character and their unbending integrity.

4. DR. PHELPS CONCURS with me in the statement that there was NO SUCH "CONDITION" as Mr. McDowall now claims. And I will add here, that I have not written (until the present time) a line in reference to this whole affair, since I signed the REPORT of the Committee in November, 1833.

5. We put into the hands of Mr. McDowall proof sheets of this Expos6, to the 64th page, a few days since—and we are informed that he has stated *but* that we have omitted one of the Resolutions adopted by the "Convention of May, 1833." It will be seen by referring to page 9, that we quoted only such parts of the Journal as disclosed the "*powers of the Committee, &c.*" The resolution referred to was not pertinent under the Second Interrogatory. But Mr. McDowall shall not be deprived of any advantage which the Resolution in question may give him.

We therefore refer the reader to Mr. McDowall's Journal for May, 1833, in which are inserted at length the Resolutions and Proceedings of the Convention.

J. W.

**HISTORY**  
**OF THE**  
**Preliminary Proceedings of the Third Presbytery,**  
**IN THE**  
**CASE OF REV. J. R. McDOWALL,**  
**INCLUDING THE**  
**CHARGES, SPECIFICATIONS, SENTENCE, &c.**


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From the New-York Observer, May, 1836.

**CASE OF MR. McDOWALL.**

**THE** prominence of Mr. McDowall in the history of the cause of moral reform, the diversity of sentiment in the religious community respecting the measures he pursued, and the wide circulation he has given to his representations of the differences between his former associates and himself, have united to give unusual interest to his trial and its issue. The whole land has been made to resound with the cry of the persecution he was enduring in this city. Even while the trial was pending, the Presbytery were attacked on the ground of the alleged disqualification of its members to judge impartially in the case, and, in anticipation of their sentence, unusual pains were taken to weaken its force upon the minds of the community. Under these circumstances, we have deemed it proper to procure a simple statement of the facts in the case, up to the opening of the pleadings, when our reporter commenced taking his notes. We give it below; and as we have the pleadings and the opinions of the court written out, we may publish them hereafter, if it should be thought advisable.

During the last winter, (1835 and 1836,) there appeared in sundry of the penny papers of this city a series of articles, numbered from 1 to 8, entitled "McDowall's Defence," and over his own signature. These articles purported to be a reply to certain grave charges affecting Mr. McDowall's Christian and ministerial character, published in the Long-Island Farmer, and originating, as was alleged, with the New-York Female Benevolent Society. This defence of Mr. McDowall, was peculiarly censorious in its style, and was not confined

to furnishing evidence to rebut the charges alleged to have been brought against him, but rather took occasion, from those charges, to implicate the Christian character and moral honesty of not a few individuals of high and unimpeached integrity, and held them forth to the community as unworthy of their confidence or regard. Most opprobrious and disgraceful epithets were unsparingly applied. This public and unexpected attack upon the character of so many individuals, soon became the topic of remark, and as the defence and charges were more and more widely spread, the character of Mr. McDowall, and of the individuals he was accusing, all connected with the Presbyterian church, and most of them with the Third Presbytery of New-York, demanded an investigation. *The persons implicated by Mr. McDowall disclaimed all agency in the circulation of the charges against which he defended himself,*  AND EVIDENCE WAS ADDUCED UPON HIS TRIAL TO PROVE THAT MR. MCDOWALL HAD FRAMED THE CHARGES AND PUBLISHED THEM HIMSELF, PREVIOUS TO THEIR APPEARANCE IN THE LONG-ISLAND FARMER, AND THAT HE HIMSELF WAS AWARE THAT THEY WERE NOT THE AUTHORS OF THESE CHARGES, AND KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THEM UNTIL HE SENT THEM PUBLISHED, TO THEIR HOUSES, THROUGH THE POST-OFFICE.

Under these circumstances, several individuals united in calling a special meeting of Presbytery, to consider and act upon certain articles in the public papers purporting to be written by the Rev. John R. McDowall. The Presbytery accordingly met on the 23d Feb. 1836, when sundry papers referred to in the call of Presbytery were laid upon the table by Mr. Wheelwright.\* These papers were then committed to five persons, (Drs. Skinner and Peters, and Messrs. Patton, White, and Holbrook,) who, on the following day, gave in their report as follows:

The committee to whom were referred certain papers said to refer to the Rev. J. R. McDowall, report: That they have read several of said papers, and find that they contain charges, widely circulated and often repeated, against the Rev. J. R. McDowall, which, if true, are highly injurious to his ministerial and Christian character. The substance of these charges is contained in the Long-Island Farmer of July 29, 1835, and in several other papers in this city, and in different parts of the country; and have been answered by Mr. McDowall himself, in the Long-Island Farmer, in a series of letters over his own signature; which answers also have been published in some of the

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\* It should be here stated that Mr. Wheelwright, who is severely censured by Mr. McDowall, did not unite in this call of the Presbytery, but being a member of Presbytery at the time, and *until the trial commenced*, simply handed in the papers, as the most easy way of putting Presbytery in possession of them.

penny papers of this city, and elsewhere. Injurious reports have by these means been widely extended, and amount, in the opinion of your committee, to Common Fame against the Rev. J. R. McDowall, and call for the investigation of this Presbytery.

This report being accepted, it was resolved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and tabling the charges of Common Fame against the said McDowall, according to the 41st section of the general rules; and Messrs. Ebenezer Mason and H. G. Ludlow were appointed said committee.

This committee, called the Committee of Prosecution, on the 10th of March presented their charges and specifications published below, which, with a list of witnesses, were put into Mr. McDowall's hands. He claimed the period of ten days allowed him by the constitution to prepare for trial, and was cited to appear on the 21st of March. He also asked the assistance of a Mr. Brown as counsel to aid him in the management of his defence. This point, however, was settled by the constitution of the church, which gives the accused the privilege of obtaining the assistance of any member of the judicatory, but expressly forbids the introduction of any other person to act as counsel. This express provision Mr. McDowall appears to have overlooked or disregarded, for he subsequently renewed his application for Mr. Brown.

On the 21st, when the court was opened, the charges were read, and upon being asked for his reply of guilty or not guilty to the charges preferred against him, Mr. McDowall handed in a paper questioning the capability of Presbytery, by reason of interest or prejudice, to try impartially his case—and desired it might be put on file. There was an unwillingness manifested by him to enter any plea, until assured by the Moderator, that his answer could not bar him his right of appeal to any subsequent proceedings in his case. On receiving this assurance, he presented the plea "not guilty," which was entered.

When the court was opened the following day, Mr. McDowall gave notice of his intention to appeal against the decision of the Presbytery to proceed in his case, and the reason of his appeal. The paper which contained these, being addressed to Moderator of Synod, was ordered to be put upon file. Application was now made by him and granted for a commission of Presbytery to take testimony at a distance. Mr. McDowall acknowledged that he was the author of the papers published over his own signature, and entitled "McDowall's Defence." The trial then proceeded. The first charge was read; and evidence under it also read.

On the opening of the Presbytery the next day, (the 23d.) Mr. McDowall asked a suspension of the trial for eight weeks, that he

might obtain witnesses and prepare for trial, and said, that unless he had this request granted, he could not, and would not stand trial, and that the Presbytery would find it would take them almost an eternity to get through the business, if they ever did; and that he would contest each step of the way, and stand upon his rights. In reply, the Presbytery said they would consider his request, for time to obtain testimony, as each specification came up in its order.\* The Presbytery saw no reason why they should not proceed in taking the testimony of witnesses present, and thus expediting the business as far as possible. Such a course could not in the least prejudice Mr. McDowall's case. To this decision, he took his appeal, abruptly left the house, and never returned to the Presbytery. His design not to return, at first was not known; but, upon its suggestion, a committee was appointed to ascertain whether he intended to return or not. That committee, at the next meeting, reported that Mr. McDowall refused to answer the inquiry of Presbytery, either in the negative or in the affirmative, as he had not yet made up his mind what course he should pursue. This conduct, though reprehensible, the Presbytery refused to consider contumacious; inasmuch as Mr. McDowall had not yet intimated his determination to show any disrespect, or suffer his cause to go against him by default. And when informed, at the next meeting, that Mr. McDowall had left the city, to preserve his interest as far as possible from being prejudiced by the course he pursued, they prevailed upon two of their body to arrange his defence during his absence. It is asserted and confidently believed, that this committee (Messrs. Barrows and Lewis,) acted in all good conscience and fidelity in his case, and that Mr. McDowall's interest suffered no detriment in their hands. The trial then proceeded in the examination of witnesses and in the reading of documentary evidence.

The Committee of Prosecution, in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. McDowall, were induced to drop the 6th specification of the 2d charge, and the 5th of the 3d charge, relating to Mr. Charles Starr alone, as Mr. Starr is absent from the country; and there was no way of getting evidence of any kind when Mr. McDowall himself refused to go on with his trial. The 2d specification of the 3d charge appeared sufficiently covered by the others which remained.

In the history of the Presbytery's proceedings, it is evident that every method was resorted to by Mr. McDowall to quash all proceedings, even to taking up the subject at all, and that the Presbytery

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\* It should have been added in the Observer—"and assured him that whatever time might be required, the trial should by no means be hastened to his disadvantage."



exhibited an indulgence more praiseworthy than required or convenient, for even after a committee of defence had his case in hand, they sent another committee to seek his return, to which application he gave a disrespectful answer.

The following are the Charges and Specifications in the case of Mr. McDowall, with the vote on each.

### CHARGES.

#### **Charge I.—Common Fame charges the Rev. John R. McDowall with unchristian and unministerial conduct.**

Specification 1.—In circulating through the public newspapers charges highly injurious to the Christian character of the members of the Female Benevolent Society of the city of New-York, and Charles Starr and John Wheelwright, of said city, contrary to the rules laid down by our Saviour in the 18th chapter of Matthew, the requisitions of our Book of Discipline, and his ordination vows.—See McDowall's Defence, published in sundry papers.

This specification was unanimously sustained.

Specification 2.—In the spirit which he has exhibited in defending himself in said papers against certain charges which he alleges to have been made against him by said Female Benevolent Society, and said Starr and Wheelwright.—See McDowall's Defence and Journal.

This specification was unanimously sustained.

Specification 3.—In dishonestly altering his Journal in regard to the disposition of moneys to be sent to him, and his acquiescence in the decisions of the committee who audited his accounts.—See McDowall's Journal, Old Edition, Jan. 1833, p. 7. col. 3, compared with New Edition of 1835.—See also McDowall's Journal Extra of Nov. 1835, p. 102, col. 3, New Edition, compared with the edition of 1833, col. 2.

This specification was not sustained.—The yeas were, Messrs. Mines, White, and Skinner. The noes, Messrs. Clark, Smith, Downer, Erskine Mason, and Johnson, ministers; and McArthur, elder. *Non liquet*, Messrs. Porter, Slocum, Adams, Owen, and Hall.

#### **Charge II.—Common Fame charges the Rev. John R. McDowall with intentional misrepresentation.**

Specification 1.—In pretending that the charges of inhumanity to one Mahala Lake, of defrauding the Female Benevolent Society of money, and the Moral Reform Society of N. Y. of clothing, and of doing other scandalous things too bad to name, which appeared in the "Long-Island Farmer" of July 29, 1835, originated with, and were propagated by, the N. York Female Benevolent Society.—See McDowall's Defence.—See also the Light, No. 11.

This specification was sustained. A. D. Smith *non liquet*.

Specification 2.—In denying that he was the authorized and accountable agent of the Female Benevolent Society, or any other Association for the Magdalen cause.—See McDowall's Journal of Dec. 1834, p. 2; also McDowall's Defence, No. 1.

This specification was sustained; Messrs. Johnson and Clark, ministers, and McArthur, elder, voting in the negative; and Messrs. Smith and Downer *non liquet*.

Specification 3.—In asserting that the Female Benevolent Society claimed, and actually received from him a larger amount of money than they ever did.—See Defence, No. 2, No. 6. Journal, vol. 2. of Dec. 1834, p. 96, col. 2; p. 94, col. 4.

This specification was sustained; Mr. Johnson voting in the negative, and Messrs. Clark, Skinner, and Smith, ministers, and McArthur, elder, *non liquet*.

Specification 4.—In asserting that Messrs. Starr and Wheelwright were the only persons who acted as a committee in adjusting his accounts.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 3.

This specification was sustained; Mr. Johnson voting in the negative; and Messrs. Owing, Downer, Smith, White, Hall, and Erskine Mason, ministers, and McArthur, elder, *non liquet*.

Specification 5.—In endeavoring to impress the public mind that he had been forced into an acceptance of the decision of Messrs. Starr and Wheelwright, of the committee appointed in 1833 to audit his accounts.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 3, No. 4.

This specification was sustained, Mr. Johnson voting in the negative, and Mr. Smith *non liquet*.

Specification 6.—In asserting that he was accused by Chas. Starr of having in his hands moneys belonging to the Female Benevolent Society which he fraudulently withheld.

[This specification was withdrawn, during the trial, by the Prosecuting Committee.]

Specification 7.—In asserting that he was impeached by Charles Starr before the Third Presbytery of New York, and that unwearied efforts were made to criminate him with regard to public moneys.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 2, No. 3; Farewell Address 2, sec. 2.

This specification was sustained, Messrs. Clark and Johnson voting in the negative, and Smith *non liquet*.

Specification 8.—In grossly misrepresenting, by various and contradictory statements, his money concerns.—See McDowall's Journal, on moneyed accounts; McDowall's Defence; Female Advocate.

This specification was sustained, Messrs. Clark and Johnson voting in the negative, and Smith *non liquet*.

Specification 9.—In endeavoring to impress the public mind with the idea that moneys which he had received and spent previously to the existence of the Female Benevolent Society, had been unjustly awarded to that Society.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 2, sec. 6.

This specification was sustained, Mr. Smith *non liquet*.

### **Charge III.—Common Fame charges the Rev. John R. McDowall with slander.**

Specification 1.—In Charging the Female Benevolent Society with circumvention and extortion, using foul means, building their houses upon injustice and oppression, resorting to misrepresentation and calumny with a view of diverting public patronage to their own coffers, and with retaining money from him.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 3, No. 4, No. 6.

This specification was unanimously sustained.

Specification 2.—In accusing the Female Benevolent Society of converting the funds received from him into an engine for his destruction.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 2, sec. 12.

[This charge was withdrawn during the trial by the Prosecuting Committee.]

Specification 3.—In charging Messrs. Starr and Wheelwright of the committee appointed to audit his accounts, with intentional concealment of the principles upon which they adjusted his accounts.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 3, sec. 3, 13, 15.

This specification was unanimously sustained.

Specification 4.—In charging said Starr and Wheelwright with usurping authority,—

with fraud,—with intrigue, extortion and perversion,—and retaining money against equity and a good conscience.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 6, No. 3, sec. 13, 15.

This specification was unanimously sustained.

Specification 5.—In accusing Charles Starr with altering his account, and then publishing it, thus altered, as the genuine account current.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 6, sec. 5.

[This specification was withdrawn during the trial by the Prosecuting Committee.]

Specification 6.—In accusing the officers and managers of the Female Benevolent Society of wresting from him more than 2,000 dollars of the public money : and publishing a gross calumny,—and of desiring to immolate and crush him. And in addition to former slanders, accusing him of gross offences in Mott-street House,—of getting up a dying testimony which was heard by no one, vouched by no one, and proved false in several respects.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 3, Journal, Nov. 1834, p. 88, col. 3, notes.

This specification was unanimously sustained.

Specification 7. In accusing the Female Benevolent Society of using the Courier and Enquirer as an instrument for diverting the public patronage, disparaging his character, and uttering sentiments of vulgarity respecting his Journal.—See McDowall's Defence, No. 3. Journal, Nov. 1834, p. 88, col. 3, notes.

This specification was unanimously sustained.

Specification 8. In accusing Messrs. Starr and Wheelwright with violating the conditions upon which the settlement was made.—See McDowall's Defence, p. 3 and 4.

This specification was sustained, Mr. Clark *non liquet*.

The vote being taken on each general charge, the *first* charge was sustained *unanimously*; the *second* was sustained, with *one* dissenting voice; and the *third* was sustained *unanimously*.

Whereupon, a committee was appointed to prepare a minute to go on the records of Presbytery, who reported the sentence, which was adopted: Messrs. Clark, Downer, Johnson, and McArthur dissenting on the ground, that considering the palliating circumstances, the sentence was too severe.

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NOTE. More conclusive evidence of Mr. McDowall's *habitual* proneness to indulge in *misstatements* probably could not be furnished, than is embodied in his recently published *Appeal* to the SYNOD. We will simply allude to the following:

1st. In stating that Mr. Wheelwright was on the BENCH OF JUDGES during his Trial before the Presbytery.

2d. In representing that so many of the JUDGES were connected with the Officers and Managers of the Female Benevolent Society, that his TRIAL could not be IMPARTIAL—and yet Mr. McDowall KNOWS that not more than two of his JUDGES were so connected.

3d. In stating that several members of Presbytery, particularly Mr. Leavitt, withdrew from the Presbytery, on the ground of alleged unfairness in the manner of conducting the trial—when he knows that they left with a view to unite with the Congregational Association.

4th. In attempting to convey the impression that the THREE CHARGES AGAINST HIM for *unchristian and unministerial conduct*—INTENTIONAL misrepresentation—and SLANDER, were sustained but by a meagre vote—when he knows that the *first* and *third* were sustained *unanimously*, and the *second* with only ONE dissenting voice.

From the New-York Observer, April 23, 1836.

### THE SENTENCE.

The Presbytery, before proceeding to express their ultimate decision in this case, deem it proper to record their regret that they were *laid under the necessity* of proceeding in the absence of the accused : but this *necessity* having been imposed by *himself*, the Presbytery think that he has no cause for complaint. And further they do judge and determine that his conduct, *first*, in abruptly leaving the Court ; *secondly*, in *twice* refusing to accept the Presbytery's invitation to him to return, together with his *reasons* for refusal ; and *thirdly* in prosecuting his defence in the public papers while the Presbytery were engaged in investigating charges against him, on matters contained in the previous part of that defence, is, in a high degree, contumacious. The Presbytery also judge, that notwithstanding the absence of Mr. McDowall, the evidence being in great *part documentary*, and derived from his *own publications*, and the witnesses being well known as Christians of unblemished reputation, and their testimony perfectly concurring in all material points, the merits of the case have been, *on the whole, fairly exhibited*.

THEREFORE, ON THE GROUND OF THE PRECEDING DECISIONS, AND OF THE CHARGES WHICH HAVE BEEN SUSTAINED AGAINST HIM, THE PRESBYTERY RESOLVE—

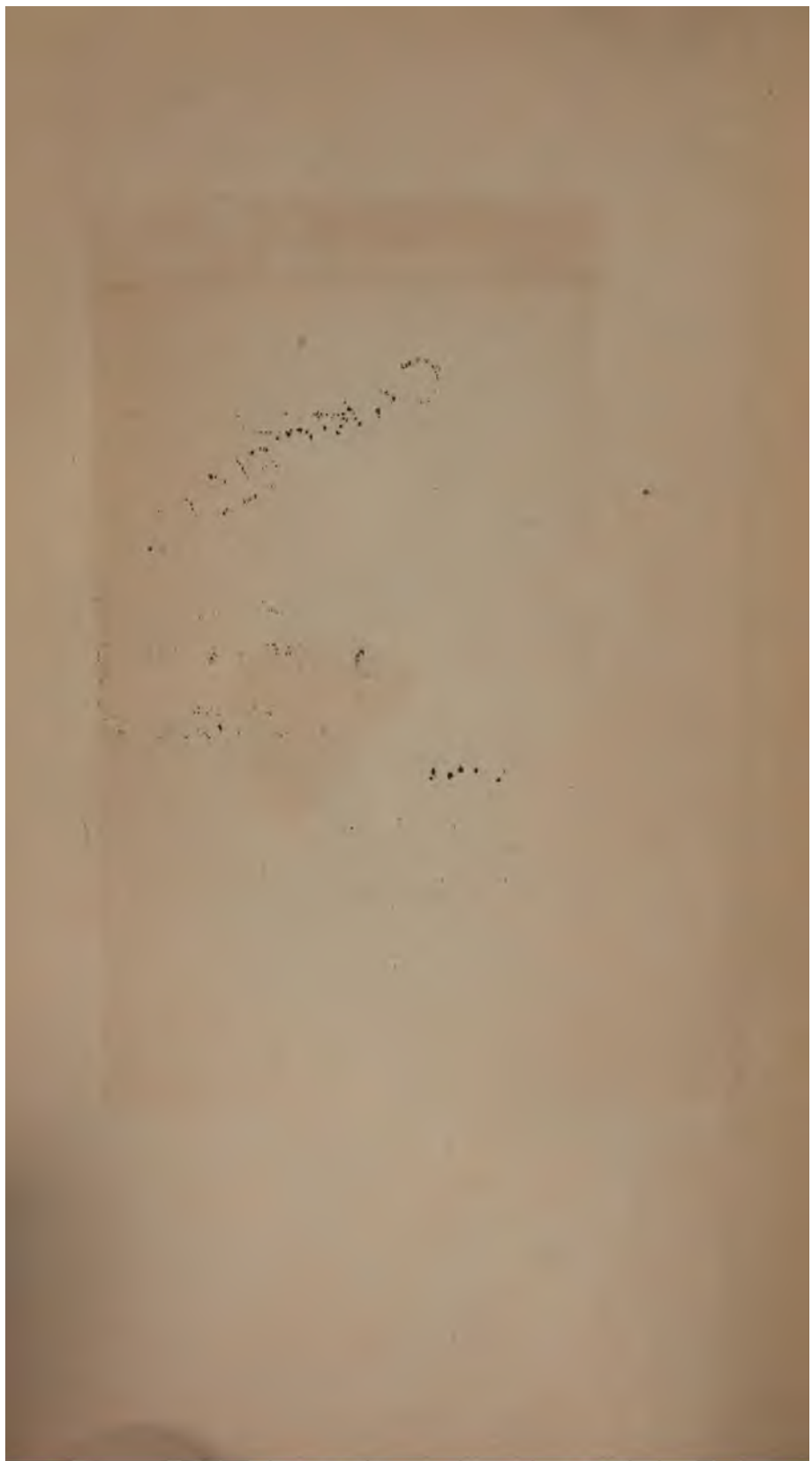
THAT THE SAID JOHN R. McDOWALL BE, AND HE HEREBY IS, SUSPENDED FROM THE EXERCISE OF ALL THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOSPEL MINISTRY, UNTIL HE SHALL GIVE SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE OF REPENTANCE IN THE PARTICULARS OF WHICH HE HAS BEEN CONVICTED.



# NOTICE.

☞ *If the Ladies, and other benevolent individuals or associations in the country, should be disposed to aid the New-York Female Benevolent Society in sustaining the expenses of the Asylum under their charge, and now in successful operation—we are authorized to state, that any Donations in money or clothing, will be most gratefully received—and if directed to the “Treasurer of the N. Y. Female Benevolent Society, care of EZRA COLLIER, Bookseller, 148 Nassau-street, New-York,” they will reach the Society, and will be publicly acknowledged in the Religious Newspapers of the City.*









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